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BABY'S EYES.

I.

A baby's feet, like sea shells pink,
Might tempt, should heaven see meet,
An angel's lips to kiss, we think,
A baby's feet.
Like rose buds 'neath flowers toward the heat,
They stretch and spread and wink
Their ten soft buds that part and meet.
No flower bells that expand and shrink
Gleam half so heavenly sweet
As shine on life's untrodden brink
A baby's feet.

II.

A baby's hands, like rosebuds furled
Whence yet no leaf expands,
Ope if you touch, though close upcurled,
A baby's hands.
Then, fast as warriors grip their brands
When battle's bolt is hurled,
They close, clench hard like tightening bands.
No rosebuds yet by dawn impearled
Match, even in loveliest lands,
The sweetest flowers in the all world—
A baby's hands.

III.

A baby's eyes, ere speech begin,
Ere lips learn words or sighs,
Bless all things bright enough to win
A baby's eyes.
Love, while the sweet thing laughs and lies,
And sleep flows out and in,
Sees in them perfect Paradise.
Their glance might cast out pain and sin,
There speech make dumb the wise,
By mute glad godhead felt within
A baby's eyes. SWINBURNE.

Born to Good Luck.

Patrick O'Rafferty was a small farmer in the County Leinster. He and his father before him had been yearly tenants to Squire Ormsby for fifty years on very easy terms.

Patrick—more uneasy than his sire—now and then pestered this Squire for a lease. Then the Squire used to say, "Well, if you make a point of it, I will have the land valued and a lease drawn accordingly." But this iniquitous proposal always shut O'Rafferty's mouth for a time. He was called in the village Paddy Luck; and certainly he had the luck to get into a good many fights and scrapes and to get out of them wonderfully. It was he who set the name rolling; his neighbors did but accept it.

He professed certain powers akin to divination, and they were not generally ridiculed, for he was right one time in five, and that was enough, for credulity always forgets the usual and remembers the eccentric.

This worthy had a cow to sell, and drove her in to the nearest fair. He put twelve pounds on her, and was laughed at. She was dry, and she was ugly. "Twelve pounds! Go along wid ye." "Never mind her," was Pat's reply. "I'm Paddy Luck, and it's meself that will sell the baste for twelve pounds, and devil a hay'-penny less." This was his proclamation all the morning. In the afternoon he condescended to take ten pounds—just to oblige the community. At sunset he managed to get eight pounds, and a by-stander told him he was a lucky fellow.

"That is no news, thin," said he. It was dark, and he was tired; his home was twelve Irish miles off; he resolved to sleep in the town. In the meantime he went to a tavern and regaled his purchaser, drank, danced, daffed, showed his money, got drunk, and was robbed by one of the light-fingered gentry who prowl about a fair.

The consequence was that the next time he ordered liquor on a liberal scale—for he was one who treated semicircularly in his cups—he could not find a shilling to pay, and the landlord put him out into the street. He cooled himself at a neighboring pump, and went in search of gratuitous lodgings. The hard-hearted town did not supply these, so he walked out into sweeter air. He was not sick nor sorry. Quite the reverse. He congratulated himself on his good luck.

"Sure, now," said he, "if I had sold her for twelve pounds, it's four pounds I'd be losing by that same bargain."

Some little distance outside the town he found a deserted hovel; there was no door, window nor floor; but the roof was free from holes in one or two places, and there was a dry corner, and a heap of straw in it. Paddy thanked his stars for providing him with so complete and gratuitous a shelter, and immediately burrowed into the straw, and was about to drop asleep when the glimmer of a lantern shot in through the doorway and voices muttered outside.

Patrick nestled deeper in the straw; he was a trespasser, and it seemed too late and yet too early for the virtues, charity included, to be afoot.

Two men came in with a sack, a spade and a lantern; one of them lifted the lantern up and took a cursory glance around the premises. Patrick, whom the spade had set a-shivering held his breath. Then the man put down the lantern, and his companion went to work and dug, not a grave, as panting Pat expected, but a big round hole.

This done, they emptied the sack; out rolled and tinkled silver salvers of all kinds, coffee-pots, tea-pots, forks, spoons, brooches, necklaces, rings—a mine of wealth that glowed and glittered in the light of the lantern.

Patrick began to perspire as well as tremble. The men filled in the hole, stamped the earth firmly down, and then lighted their pipes and held a consultation. The question was how to dispose of these valuables. After some differences of opinion they agreed that one Barney was the fence they would invite to the spot, and if he would not give one hundred pounds for the spoil they would take it to Dublin. It transpired that Barney lived at some distance, but not too far to come to morrow evening and inspect the booty. Then, if he would spring to their price, they would go home with him and receive the coin.

"My luck!" thought Patrick. "What need had they to light their pipes and chatter like two old women about such a trifle, without searching the straw first, the omadhauns!" The thieves retired, and lucky Pat went quietly to sleep.

He awoke in broad daylight, and strolled back into the town. He walked jauntily, for, if he had no money, he possessed a secret. He was too Irish and too sly to go to the police office at once; his little game was to try and find out who had been robbed, and what reward they would give.

Meanwhile he had to breakfast off a stale roll given him by a baker out of charity. About noon he passed through a principal street, and lo! in a silversmith's shop was a notice, written very large:

"FIFTY GUINEAS REWARD!

"Whereas, these premises were broken into last night, and the following valuable property abstracted—"

Then followed an inventory a foot long.

"The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the thieves and the recovery of the stolen goods, or any considerable part thereof."

Patrick walked in and asked to see the proprietor. A little fussy man in a great state of agitation responded to that query.

"Are you in earnest now, sorr?" asked Pat.

"In earnest! Of course I am."

"What if a dacent poor boy like me was to find you the silver and thieves and all?"

"I'd give you the thirty guineas, and my blessing into the bargain."

"Maybe ye wouldn't like to give me my dinner an' all, by raison I'm just famishing with hunger?"

This proposal raised suspicion, and the proprietor asked his name.

"Patrick O'Rafferty. I'm tenant to Squire Ormsby."

"I know him. Well, Patrick, I suppose you can give me some information. I'll risk the dinner, anyway."

"Ah, well, sorr," said Patrick, "they say 'fling a sprat to catch a whale.' A rump-steak and a quart of ale is a favorite repast of mine; when I have had 'em I'll arn 'em, by the holy poker!"

"Step into my back parlor, Mr. O'Rafferty," said the silversmith.

He then sent for the rump-steak very loud, and for a policeman in a whisper.

The steak came first, and was most welcome. When he had eaten it the modest O'Rafferty asked for a pipe and pot.

Whilst he smoked and sipped calmly the disguised policeman arrived, and was asked to examine him through a little window.

"Does he look like crime?" whispered the silversmith.

"No," said the policeman. "Calf-like innocence and impudence galor."

The jeweler asked O'Rafferty to step out. "Now, sir," said he, "you have had your dinner, and I don't grudge it you; but if this is a jest, let it end here, for I am in sore trouble, and it would be a heartless thing to play on me."

"Och, hear to him!" cried Patrick, with a whine as doleful as sudden. "Did iver an O'Rafferty make a jist of an honest man's trouble, or ate a male off his losses? But what is a hungry man worth? I could not see how to do your work while I was famished, but now my belly is full, and my head fuller, glory be to God!"

"I don't know how it is," said the jeweler, aside to the detective, "he tells me nothing, and yet somehow he gives me confidence. But, Mr. O'Rafferty, do consider; time flies, and I'm no nearer my stolen goods. What is the first step we are to take?"

"The first step was to fill my belly; the next step is to find me—och, murther, it is a rarity!"

"Never mind," said the disguised officer. "Find you what?"

"A policeman—that isn't a fool."

This was a stinger, and so sudden; his hearers looked rather sheepish at him. It was the policeman who answered.

"If you will come to the station, I will undertake to find you that."

Patrick assented, and on the way they made friends; his companion revealed himself, and forgave the stinger, and Patrick pleased with his good temper, let him into the plan he had matured while smoking his pipe and appearing to lose time. All Patrick stipulated was that he himself should be the person in commaub; and as he alone knew, where the booty was, and was manifestly as crafty as a badger, this was cheerfully acceded to. So, an hour before dusk, four fellows that looked like countrymen drove a cart full of straw up to the hovel, and made a big heap by adding it to what was there already.

Then two drove the cart back to the edge of the town, and put the horse up, and rejoined their companions in ambush, all but one, and he hid in a dry ditch opposite. They were all armed, and the outside watcher had a novel weapon—a powerful blue-light in the shape of a fat squib.

It is a dreary business waiting at night for criminals who may not come at all, or, if they do, may be desperate, and fight like madmen or wild-cats.

Eight o'clock came—nine—ten—eleven—twelve; the watchers were chilled and stiff, and Patrick sleepy.

One of the policemen whispered to him: "They won't come to-night. Are you sure they have not been and taken up the swag?"

"Not sure; but I think not." The policeman growled and muttered something about a maro's-nest.

"Hush!" said another.

"What?" in an agitated whisper.

"Wheels!"

Silence.

They all remained as still as death. The faint wheels, that would have been inaudible by day, rattled nearer and nearer. It was late for a bona fide traveler to be on the road. Would the wheels pass the hovel?

They came up fast; then they stopped suddenly. To the watchers everything was audible, and every sound magnified. When the drag stopped it was like a railway train pulling up. Men leaped out, and seemed to shake the ground. When three figures bustled into the hovel it sounded like a rush of men. Then came a thrilling question. Would the thieves examine the premises before they looked for the booty? The chances were they would.

Well, they did not. They were in great anxiety, too, but it took the form of hurry. They dug furiously, displayed the booty to Barney all in a hurry, and demanded their price.

"Now, then, one hundred pounds, or take your last look at 'em."

"One hundred pounds!" whined Barney. "Can't be done."

"Very well; there's no time to bargain."

"I'll give eighty pounds. But I shall lose money by 'em."

"Blarney! They are worth a thousand. Here, Jem, put 'em up; we can do better in Dublin."

Barney whined and remonstrated, but ended by consenting to give the price.

The words were hardly out of his mouth when the hovel gleamed with a lurid fire, so vivid and penetrating that every crevice of it and the very cobwebs came out distinct.

The thieves yelled with dismay, and one ran away from the light, slap into the danger, and was dazzled again with opening bull's-eyes, and captured like a lamb. The other rushed blindfold at the entrance, but his temple encountered a cold pistol, and a policeman immovable as a statue. He recoiled, and was in that moment of hesitation pinned from behind and handcuffed—click! As for Barney, from whom no fight was expected, he was allowed to clamber up the walls like a mouse in a trap, then tumble down, until the four-wheel they had come in was brought up by Paddy O'Rafferty. Then the thieves were bundled in, and sat each of them between two honest men, and the fence was attached by the wrist to a policeman, who walked him to the same destination; but, like friend Virgil's bull, *multa reluctantem*, hanging back in vain, and in vain bribing the silent, impenetrable Bobby.

Pat slept at the station, and next morning the jeweler gave his thirty guineas with a good heart, but omitted the blessing. Patrick whined dismally at this very serious omission, and the worthy little fellow gave it him with glistening eyes, "For," said he, "I'll own now the loss would have ruined me. I find by my books they cost me thirteen hundred pounds." So then he blessed him solemnly, and Pat went home rejoicing.

When he got home he told the story inaccurately, and like a monomaniac; that is to say, he suppressed all the fortitude and sagacity he had shown. These were qualities he possessed, so he thought nothing of them.

Luck and divination were what he prided himself on. His version ran thus: he had the luck not to sell his cow till night-fall, the still better luck to be robbed of his money, and compelled to sleep in the neighborhood. Then, thanks to his superlative luck, the Queen's jeweler had been robbed of silver salvers the size of the harvest-moon, two-gallon tea-pots, pearls like hazel-nuts, and diamonds as big as broad beans, and seeing no other way to recover them, and hearing that the wise man of Gannachee was in the town, had given him a good dinner and his pipe, and begged him to use all his powers as a seer; of all which the upshot was that he had put the police on the right track, and recovered the booty, and caged the thieves, and marched home with the reward.

In telling his romance he was careful to take out the thirty sovereigns and jingle them, and this musical appeal to the senses so overpowered the understandings of his neighbors that they swallowed the wondrous tale like spring water.

After this few were bold enough to resist his pretensions to luck and divination. He was often consulted, especially about missing property, and as he now and then guessed right, and sometimes had taken the precaution to hide the property himself, which materially increased his chances of finding it, he passed for a seer.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Gen. Sherman's Remarkable Dream.

Gen. Sherman denounces as false the story of his having once seated himself beneath the umbrageous shadow of a weeping willow and combed cannon balls out of his hair while a fierce battle was raging. One night, however, he took refuge in an old farm-house near Milledgeville, Ga., and had fallen into a deep sleep when he was visited by an exciting dream. He thought the house in which he slept was surrounded by a band of guerillas, that dug a hole beneath the wall next which he lay, filled the hole with powder and touched it off. The explosion that followed was terrible, and the General thought he saw himself flying through the air in sections. With a howl he sprung out of bed, rubbed his eyes and hastily dressing himself went down the stairs. To his surprise his body-guard was nowhere to be seen. The inmates of the house were apparently asleep, but the General felt that something was wrong, and slipping quietly out of the back door he walked cautiously to the barn. He had no sooner got there than a lurid flame shot into the air, followed by a terrible explosion. Turning to see the cause the General was astonished to find the side of the house he just left blown completely away, and congratulated himself that he had not been blown away with it. Since that time the General says he has been a firm believer in dreams.

THE TWO PIPE LINES.

HOW THE CRUDE OIL IS TAKEN TO THE MARKET.

A Simple System of Doing a Very Large Work by Two Corporations.

Two pipe-line companies supply the whole oil country with storage and transportation, says a writer in the *Century* for July. One of these, the Tidewater Company, taps a portion of the wells in the Bradford field alone, and ends at Tamaqueud, in Eastern Pennsylvania, where it transfers its oils to tank cars on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway and the Central Railway of New Jersey. It is comparatively a small concern, but is important as the only competitor to its gigantic rival, the United Pipe Lines, a corporation running its mains to every district, large or small, in the oil region, having its termini at the sea-board and at the three principal refining cities of the interior, and possessing a tankage capacity of over thirty millions of barrels. The United Pipe Lines corporation is the great Standard Oil Company under a different name, the controlling interest in the stock of the two concerns being owned by the same men. The United States stores and transports; the Standard buys, refines, sells, and exports. This double-headed corporate power is the monarch of the oil trade. Only the producing interest remains in a multitude of hands; all else is virtually concentrated in the grasp of a little group of men who manage the two companies.

Let us look for a moment at the system by which petroleum is handled. It is remarkably simple, inexpensive, and efficient. When the tank at a well is nearly full, notice is sent to the nearest agency of the Pipe Lines. A man comes promptly with a measuring pole and a little book of certificates. He gauges the oil in the tank, unlocks the stop-cock connecting with the outlet pipe, and lets as much oil run out as the well-owners want to dispose of. Then he shuts off the flow, measures what remains in the tank, and makes out a triplicate certificate, showing depth of oil at the beginning and at the end of the run. One he gives to the well manager who has signed with him, one he sends to the central office of the Pipe Lines at Oil City, and one he keeps. A telegram is then sent to the central office, giving notice that so many inches of oil have been run from the tank. Every tank has its number on the books of the company, and its capacity is recorded in inches. On receiving the certificate of the run, the number of barrels and hundredths of a barrel taken from the tank is ascertained by a table, the credit is given to the well for that amount of oil less three per cent., which is deducted for sediment and evaporation.

The account is not only kept in gross with the well, but is divided so that each share-owner, if there be many (and there are usually from three to a dozen), gets his separate credit for the amount of oil he is entitled to from the run. The United Pipe Lines is not only a transportation company, but also a bank of deposit for oil and an insurance company, and it keeps the books of every well it serves.

The oil from the well is now in possession of the Pipe Company, and is in one of its big storage tanks mixed with oil from scores of other wells. There is no separation and no distinction of quality. All crude petroleum, from whatever well or district it comes, is classed together as of uniform value. When a producer sells oil, he gives an order for a transfer to the purchaser of as many barrels from his credit balance as he has disposed of; or, if he wants to use his oil in store as collateral to borrow money upon or convert it into a negotiable certificate, he gets what is called an acceptance, which is virtually a certified check. These acceptances are issued in even amounts of one thousand barrels each. They are passed from hand to hand all over the world, but must, by a rule of the company, be sent in once in six months for renewal, or a double storage charge is made. Frequently they return covered on their backs with indorsements. When the holder of an acceptance or a credit balance wants the oil for use or shipment it is delivered at either of the main shipping points, he paying twenty cents per barrel as the pipage charge, and a storage charge of fifty cents per day per one thousand barrels. Storage for the first twenty days is free, however, to the producer, and a purchaser has ten days' storage without charge.

Insurance is a mutual affair. Losses are assessed on all the oil in the lines and on holders of acceptances and credit balances for oil in store. Last year the assessments amounted to only eight-tenths of one per cent. A loss of less than twenty thousand barrels is considered too small to assess, and is borne by the Pipe Company. Nearly all losses are caused by lightning striking the big storage tanks and firing the gas, which in turn ignites the oil. In 1880 eight tanks were burned in this way, but in 1882 only one tank was struck, although the number of tanks has been doubled during the two years. A method of protection was recently devised, which is believed to be effective. A lightning rod, twenty-five feet high, is attached to four broad bands of iron sheating, reaching from the apex to the covered tank and out of the sides, and thus, according to the accepted theory, the electricity which the tank accumulates is safely discharged into the air.

The pipe line system was a thing of small beginnings and slow growth. As long ago as 1863 a young Boston attorney, who had established himself on the Tarr farm, one of the first producing districts on Oil Creek, conceived the plan of transporting crude petroleum through tubes, and had some pipe manufactured for the purpose, but never put it down. Two years later the first pipe was laid. It extended from Pithole to the Allegheny River, a distance of about fifteen miles, but the joints were so defective that it was used only a few weeks. It served to show, however, that the general plan of pipe transportation was practicable, and it was not long before a number of pipe companies were formed. Their object was only to take the oil from the wells to the nearest railway line or to the Allegheny River, on which it was then floated down to Pittsburg in tanks upon flat boats. For a number of years the pipe lines were in bad odor, owing to numerous failures among the companies and to their lack of efficiency. The system gained ground, however, from its evident superiority, and in 1876 the consolidation of a number of lines formed the United Pipe Lines, a corporation which grew in power from year to year, and finally absorbed all the old concerns. It now owns over three thousand miles of pipes and over five hundred iron tanks, with a storage capacity of from 20,000 to 35,000 barrels each.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

What a Good Authority Has to Say About Them, and their Effect.

Speaking of the failuers in Chicago the New York *Hour* says:—Mr. Ginsberg, who for twenty years was the richest and boldest stock operator during the Second Empire in Paris, was an habitual "bear" and defended his policy by a shrewd saying that a "Shlamazal" always comes. Now, his extraordinary word expresses volumes. It means that in the midst of seeming prosperity something suddenly turns up which sets all calculation at defiance. When, some weeks ago, everything went on smoothly and hopefully, Mr. Vanderbilt suddenly abdicated several railroad thrones, which was nothing less, for the time being at least, than a "Shlamazal," and the result we still remember. Since then things were made comfortable again and a June boom predicted, which actually did come and held the market strong for nearly two weeks, when suddenly the Chicago "Shlamazal" comes without warning. Of course everybody not immediately interested says that this Chicago break down is the best thing that could have happened, that it will be a great benefit to the country and to all kinds of legitimate business, and so on.

But in the meantime the influence on the stock market is a genuine "Shlamazal," as no doubt those who are long of stocks have found to their cost the last two days. To this we may add that the hitherto so firmly believed-in combination to "bull" stocks seems to show a sort of "Shlamazal" among its members; in other words, they have lost faith and the "entente cordiale" is broken. Under these circumstances the outlook for the moment may well be gloomy.

Yet this sudden event is not the beginning of the "great break." There is sure to be a sharp rally when the Chicago affair is once fairly over and the weak-kneed here on the Stock Exchange are shaken out. In the first place a very large short interest is being piled up which, as usual, must assert itself. Secondly, there will really be a great impulse given to the exportation of our surplus grain, and the sudden fall of exchange already indicates this fact. Again, the crop prospects will now assume a very favorable aspect. The persistent falsehoods told by the grain bulls of crop destructions will now be as persistent on the other side, but with this difference, that the intended falsehoods will turn out true, because we may haply expect a fair average wheat crop. When this fact is once well under way (and it will be every week now) the general feeling will not be "bearish." On the contrary, a desire to "bull" good times will set in. Hence, this Chicago "Shlamazal" is only a transient visitor.

In the meantime it may be safely pointed out that the hitherto oldest and strongest stocks are the most sensitive. In fact, it seems that, after all, speculation is now more in those stocks that have a future before them, and as has often before been remarked "water will go to water." No matter how high a watered stock once was or how tempting its uncertain dividends are, there is no alternative. These watered stocks, with all their prestige and respectability, must and will find their propor level.

The Chinese Army.

The organization of the Chinese army is still based on that of the militia corps which were originally raised by the provinces which remained faithful to the Mantchou dynasty. The army is divided into two parts, the largest of which, under Li Hung Chang, protects Pekin and the eastern coast of the empire. It consists of two army corps, one of which numbers 46,000 men, and the other 55,000. The infantry and artillery have been trained according to the Prussian regulations, and are armed with modern breech loaders. In 1881 these 100,000 troops (85,000 infantry, 13,000 artillery, and 2,000 cavalry) were stationed at the mouth of the Peiho and in the Tientsin district, where extensive works have been constructed, and armed with Krupp and Armstrong guns of heavy calibre. The remaining portion of the army insists of 50,000 men, armed with breech loaders and trained by European constructors; it is under the command of Tso Tsung Fang, and is stationed in Mantchouria and northwestern China. The artillery attached to this force is provided with Krupp breech loaders.

VERY COSTLY.—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* estimates the cost of liquor drunk in Illinois at $60,000,000, and produces statistics to prove that its estimate is not an exaggerated one.

THE HUMOROUS PAPERS.

WHAT WE FIND IN THEM TO SMILE OVER.

The Reason Why—Come Home—Generous Scarred—Never Fails—A Minstrel Joke—The Summer Trip, Etc., Etc.

THE ONLY THING THAT NEVER FAILS.

"Hold on a minute!" called a man at the Post-office to another who was hurrying off yesterday.

"Can't do it—great hurry—see you later," was the reply.

"I say, hold on!"

"Can't possibly do it—got to be at the bank in three minutes."

"Say!"

"Can't do it—so long!"

"See here," persisted the man, "I want you to step into the alley here and see a horse I'm going to buy. I want your opinion of him."

"Oh, that's it! Well, I don't mind if I do," and he cheerfully wasted three-quarters of an hour in sizing up a $30 horse. It is the only thing which never fails to hit. M. QUAD.

A MINSTREL JOKE.

The death of Charley Backus, the minstrel; recalls one of his jokes, Backus and others were invited by Sothern to meet Mr. Lee, the husband of Adelaide Neilson, at a supper in a fashionable hotel. Mr. Lee, an inoffensive young man with a deep reverence for antiquity, had been told that they were members of the first families. During the wine, a quarrel sprang up, knives, tomahawks and pistols were drawn, shots were fired, and the deception was kept up so well that Mr. Lee escaped from the room and reported to the landlord that the first families were killing each other.

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

When Mr. Topnoody had settled down after supper Thursday evening, his wife, after a few preliminary coughs, remarked:

"Mr. Topnoody, have you thought anything about where we would spend the summer?"

"Yes, my dear, I have given the subject some deliberation."

"And have you decided on a place, dear?"

"Yes, love, I have."

"Oh, you sweet thing! Where is it to be?"

"At home, love; the dearest place on earth, the conservatory of our affections in which bloom the freshest, fairest flowers of hope and happiness, contentment [illegible]." —*The Investigator.*

A PLAUSIBLE REASON.

As little Johnny was coming into the rear side door of his house, it being muddy outside, his mother asked:

"Did you wipe off your feet?"

"No, mama," responded Johnny.

"Why not?" asked the mother.

"'Cause if I did, I wouldn't have any feet, that's the reason. I wiped off my shoes, though."—*Kentucky Journal.*

THE OTHER FELLOW.

Johnny had come home from school several times within a month with various bruises on his face and body received in fights with his school-mates, and on the last occasion his mother threatened him with severe punishment if he ever engaged in a fight again. Only a few days after the small chap appeared with a black eye, and scared by the stern maternal greeting, "Well, sir?" he departed from his usual truthful ways, and stammered:

"I fell down and hit my head on a stone."

"And which got the worst of it?" asked his big brother.

"Oh, the other fellow, you bet," answered Johnny, briskly. "He's gone home with two black eyes."

A PRESCRIPTION.

If the members of the medical fraternity desire to know in what estimation their abilities are held by the sick of the country, let them read the testimonials endorsing patent medicines. According to the testimonials, every first-class physician in the country has failed to effect cures that some patent medicine has performed as easy as rolling off a log. If the leading physicians would only think to prescribe patent medicines, how vastly better it would be for their reputations.

SHE OBJECTED.

A Hudson County graveyard superintendent tells of a local widower that wanted to be buried with his darling. "He tried to jump into the grave, and the men had great difficulty in restraining him. As soon as the funeral was over he hastened to a marble-cutter and ordered a $500 monument. Five weeks later, he came to me and asked me to accompany him to the marble-cutter's. I went, and when we reached there I was surprised to hear him say to the marble-cutter, 'I don't think it necessary to have so expensive a monument.' The cutter informed him that the block had been purchased and the work commenced. Still he insisted on cutting down the expense. I took him aside and asked him why such a change in five weeks. 'Well,' said he, 'I will tell you. Last night I married my servant girl, and she objects to my spending so much.'"

SONNY, COME HOME.

A college student, writing home to his father, told how his class and another class got hold of a rope, at opposite ends, and how his class beat the other class pulling. The old man mused over the letter awhile, and replied as follows: "I'm mighty glad to hear that you can pull so strong. I was afeered that you couldn't stan' the tug when you went ther, an i'm mighty much pleazed. i've got a ole mule that's got such a tuff mouth that i never could plow him. i want you to buck agin him, an' i'm willin' to bet you ken outpul him. Come home immegitly."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

HIS ANSWER.

The Detroit *Free Press* is authority for the story that the Rev. Newman Hall, who once published a very popular tract called "Come to Jesus," took another—a very bitter attack upon an opponent—to Dr. Binney, a clerical friend, and asked his advice about publishing it.

"I see you haven't got a title for it," said Dr. Binney. "If you will accept my advice about a title, I will advise its publication."

"What title would you give it?" asked Hall.

"I would call it," answered Binney, "'Go to the Devil' by the author of 'Come to Jesus.'"

Hall tore it up then and there.

BIG NAMES FOR CHILDREN.

There ought to be some punishment for parents who burden their children with big names. Sometimes a boy has the gumption to change his name rather than submit to the outrage. Advised by some old women a pair of Kentucky parents named a boy Gamaliel, and when the old women would come the old women would say: "Where's Gammy? I want to see little Gammy!" "Gammy," filled with disgust, avoided the old women, and one day he was sent to school. "What is your name, little boy?" asked the teacher. "John!" boldly spoke up the boy. The spell of the old women was broken. "John" became his name at school, then at home, and to this day he is "John."

GENEROUS-HEARTED MOSE.

"Say, Mose," said an Austin colored dude to an old darkey more famous for his ability to punish whiskey than to irritate work of any description, "didn't Miss Car'line uester be an old flame ob yours?"

"Yes, Rube," replied old Mose, I dun spees Car'line and I uester be mighty thick, I tell yer. She jilted me once."

"Dat's what I tho't. Car'line was married las' ebenin'."

"Fac'."

"Who married her?"

"Peg-legged Jake."

"Am dat so? Now, ef I'd a know'd she wer' gwine ter fro hers'f away on dat remnant ob a man in dat style, I'd a humiliated myself and axed her agin."—*Texas Siftings.*

THE REASON WHY.

"Say, Wong, why do the Americans like to see wrestling and fighting?"

"Oh, him heap flaid of him wifee. Melican velly fond stay out latee. Him wifee get heap mad—take poka—say: 'Me gives him fit.' Taka pitch ice wata—say: 'Me cooles him off.' Bimeby Melican man come home, takee off him shoe, stealee upstay—say: 'Me foolee old woman.' Alle same him wifee open him eye—say: 'Ha! we you be so latee?—wha time you thinkee him be?' Den Melican man him say: 'You betta leave me lone—me velly bad man. Me see fightee allee night—Patsee Hogee—Jack Hallne. Me heap sabe Sullivan—knockee you out in a minit. Me sabe Muldoon—giveo you fall—bleakee you neck. You let up; me velly tough man—muchee wosee man Sullivan.' Den him wifee hitee Melican poka, wetee him ice wata, takee him wipee de flo. Melican man yellee 'Mudda! fi! fi! plece! Nexa day newspapa say heap muchee talkee high life. Velly bad on Melican man; him get divorse, alle same Jim Fay—gives him wifee million dolls and ketchee nudda gallee."—*San Francisco Wasp.*

Corn Fodder.

In consequence of the prospective lighter yield of grass, fodder corn should be extensively grown. It may be put in any time up to July 10th, in this latitude, and mature. As the present season is about two weeks later than usual, we can reasonably expect a proportionately longer time for ripening in the fall. Every farmer has some piece of pasture or thin, light meadow which can be turned to good account for fodder corn, and every farm will afford manure enough to enrich it by scraping the barnyard and gathering up the fertilizing material in different places. The ashes will go a good ways and it will pay, if there is nothing better, to purchase commercial fertilizer for the fodder corn. It can be put in so rapidly that the time required is of little account. When the ground is plowed, harrow it until the ground is mellow, and where there is a drill, take out teeth enough to make the rows sufficiently wide to run a cultivator between them; or, lay the ground out in furrows from two and a half to three feet wide, large corn requiring wider rows, and scatter the seed in the furrows. A man can do this almost as fast as he can walk and then the seed may be covered by running a harrow lengthwise of the furrows. If the ground is cultivated as soon as the rows can be seen, no hoeing usually is necessary, as the corn grows so fast when planted late, it gets the start of the weeds. On this account many farmers do not put in their fodder corn until quite late in the season, as they save labor by so doing. The seed should not be put in too thickly, as a greater weight of stalks and far more substance can be had with thinner seeding. Some allowance must be made for waste of seed, but two bushels is ample to an acre, although most seedsmen recommend four.—F. D. CURTIS, Kirby Homestead, N. Y.

STILL ALIVE.—M. Thouar, the French traveler, has written a letter from Chili, in which he says that several members of the exploring party under Dr. Jules Crevaux, who was massacred with most of his followers in the early part of last year by the Indians while making explorations along the Bolivian part of the Pilcomayo, are believed to be still alive, but prisoners, in the hands of the Indians.

THE MAN who has no respect for wealth is always trying to borrow a little of it.

FARM NOTES AND HINTS.

SUMMER FALLOWS, once so common, are now considered of questionable value as a means of bringing up the fertility of an over-cropped soil. It is cheaper either to apply some commercial fertilizer, or grow a scavenger crop, like buckwheat and plow it under as green manure. There is considerable loss of soluble plant food in a bare fallow, that growing plants will take up and hold. The mechanical improvement of a heavy soil by fallowing is not to be overlooked, and the killing of the weeds in foul land by the frequent stirring of the soil, is another important advantage gained by a summer fallow. Nearly all these good results are, however, obtained by a quick-growing crop, that is turned under before weeds have time to form seeds.

EARLY POTATOES should be harvested as soon as ripe, lest wet weather cause them to sprout and rot. A second crop may be grown by planting the early and quick-growing kinds by the first of the month. The late crop should be kept free from weeds and the destructive Potato beetle.

ROOTS.—Ruta-bagas or Swedish turnips may be sown until the middle of the month. The ground cleared of early potatoes is especially fitted for a crop of turnips. The soil must be rich, deep and mellow, and the seed, three pounds to the acre, sown in drills thirty inches apart.

WHEAT.—To be of the best quality wheat should be cut when the grain, crushed between the finger nails, breaks into flour and shows no signs of dough. If there is a heavy harvest, it is better to begin the work a little before this, than to have any cut after it is "dead ripe." Improper shocking of the sheaves is a great source of loss. Each bundle should be set firmly upon the ground. The best way to do this is to take one in each hand, bringing the two down with their heads close together. After three pairs have thus been placed in a row, two more set on each side, making an oval shock. The heads of all the bundles are brought close together, and the cap-sheaf adjusted. A larger shock may be made of four pairs of bundles, with three sheaves on each side. The cap will consist of two sheaves, and the whole shock of eighteen bundles.

OATS may be cut while the straw is somewhat green. If fully ripe cut in early morning and rake and bind the following afternoon to avoid shelling. Shock carefully, as the straw must be well cured before being housed. When wheat follows the oat crop the stubble may be stirred with a cultivator, to give the scattered grain a chance to sprout before plowing.

FODDER CROPS.—Fodder corn may be sown from week to week through July to furnish an excellent supplement to the pastures, that are frequently short and dry in the late summer. Golden millet is a productive fodder crop, and on rich soil is ready for cutting in a few weeks from the time of sowing. If there is any left from green feeding, it may be cured into excellent hay. Hungarian grass may be sown early in the month of July, but the soil must first be made rich and mellow.—*American Agriculturist for July.*

AN ANCIENT FORT DISCOVERED.

Earth-works Containing Many Skulls Found in Dakota—A Supposition.

A special from Redfield, Dakota, says: "Several parties at work on a farm four and a half miles south of Redfield have discovered an old fort, which occupied nearly two acres, and from which nearly 200 human skulls have been exhumed. On an elevation of ground nearly 150 feet higher than the surrounding country, and at a distance of one-half a mile west of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is a fort nearly round, and no doubt years and years ago it was the means of defense for some tribe which was eventually overpowered and massacred. This earth-work was thrown up with a ditch on either side, and at one time three feet wide and of the same depth. At a point on the south there is an opening, and the intrenchments were dug about 20 feet to a gulch that led to a small lake a quarter of a mile distant. The human skulls were found at the western side of the fort, and the mystery cannot be solved by any one. In a space 3 feet deep by 18 inches square there were over a dozen skulls found, as if they were thrown in together. No other bones were found, and the only solution is that the party were massacred and left where they fell until the wolves had picked the bones, when they were picked up and buried in one grave.

"There are three theories advanced. First, it is stated that a party of nearly 700 people started from Southern Wisconsin, and before they reached the Missouri River were met by the savages and many were massacred and the survivors turned back into Minnesota; second, from the skulls one would judge that the people were taken prisoners and slaughtered. The reason for this conjecture is that on nearly all the same side of the head is smashed in. Third, the trench where they were found is only 10 feet long and 3 feet wide, and it is not known how many have been exhumed, some saying that over 250 have been taken out, and almost all of them have double teeth all around on the lower jaw, and as neither Indians nor Europeans as a rule have teeth of that description, they probably date back to the mound-building era. Some of the skulls have no foreheads, and look like those of the "missing link," being shaped differently from any ever seen at this age, while others are finely shaped. The correspondent had an interview with Drifting Goose, a sub-chief of the Sioux tribe of Indians, but nothing was learned. Not a stone, hatchet, button, or anything that could assist in identifying the race they belonged to has yet been found."

Vegetine.

SUPERIOR TO ANY FAMILY MEDICINE.

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

—ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE—

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases, and General Debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable blood purifier yet placed before the public.

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—IS THE BEST—

SPRING MEDICINE.

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$72 a week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in the spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

U. S. MAIL.

Dr. E. G. Jones may be consulted FREE by mail on all diseases. No matter what your disease is. No matter how long you have been sick, or how many doctors you have tried, give him a trial. You will never regret it. Write him a statement of your case, enclosing stamp for reply. Price for course of medicine reasonable, within the means of all classes. Our cures are hundreds he has cured.

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Makes Practical Arithmetic easy for all. Simplifies the art of computation, and enables every Farmer and Tradesman to make correct and instantaneous calculations in all their business transactions. Is worth its weight in gold to every one not quick in figures. It is neatly printed, elegantly bound, accompanied by a Renewable Diary, Silicate Slate, Perpetual Calendar, and Valuable Pocket-book.

English Cloth, 75c.; Morocco, $1.00; Russia Gilt, $1.50.

Sent post-paid on receipt of price. Young farmers and others wanted as Agents. Sells rapidly. Address,

FRED L. HUNTINGTON, Gen'l Agent, Malone, N. Y.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

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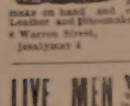
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Operating on the principle of direct and powerful pressure, instead of rolling, grinding or sliding upon the butter. Works in the salt as well. Certain, easy, quick, strong, cheap. Send for full descriptive circulars to the inventors and sole makers, PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, Concord.

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LIVE MEN WANTED.

We want 25 more Traveling Salesmen, and to the right ones we can give steady employment and good pay. Must come WELL recommended. A knowledge of the business not necessary. We can teach you.

R. C. CHASE & CO., Nurserymen,

8 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp'n. to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

For Sale by H. F. WYATT, Town Hall Drug Store, Plymouth, N. H.



Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

TRADE MARK

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell it.

KEENE, Cheshire Co., N. H.

Dr. Clark Johnson:—

The use of your reliable Indian Blood Syrup has cured me of a severe pain in my side. I advise suffering humanity to give it a trial.

S. KENNA.

NORTH WEARE, N. H., Oct. 4 1889.

Dr. Clark Johnson:—

I was afflicted with severe Running Sores on my hip, which confined me to my bed. Hearing of your Indian Blood Syrup, I procured some, and a short trial has given me almost entire relief. I cannot praise it too highly.

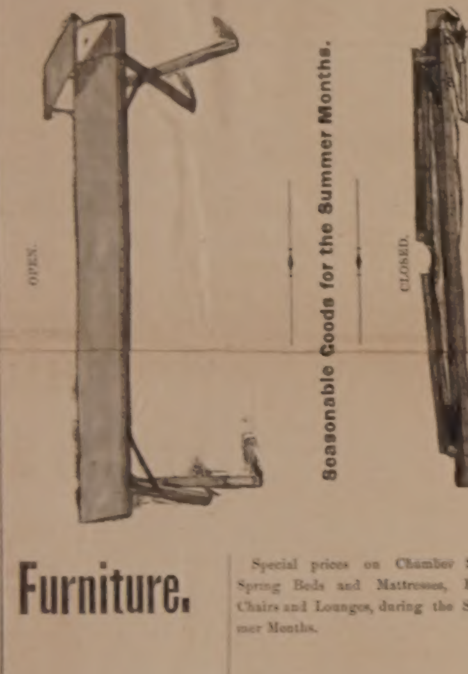
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Diseases of the Stomach.

PORTSMOUTH, Rockingham County, N. H.

Mr. CLARK JOHNSON:—I had a Weak Stomach and was unable to attend to my work, and could not eat to keep up my strength. I purchased some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and was greatly benefited by its use.

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We do our own Upholstery, and will guarantee our goods and prices not to be beaten.

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RUMNEY.

G. H. Annis has boarders from Boston Highlands.

Mrs. William Howe, of St. Johnsbury, (Avenue House) has recently been here visiting.

A baptism occurred last Sabbath, the candidates numbering eight from both Baptist churches.

Much sickness has prevailed in town the past month, nearly every one having the "epidemical cold" which resembles the old time "influenza." Children have especially suffered much with it.

A. R. Morrill's house is being repaired and improved.

Charles Kelley has moved into Henry Herbert's tenement.

One of the finest sights, and one seldom seen, was a mammoth cascade pouring off the side of Rattlesnake, during the recent freshet. There were, beside, several small ones, but this is spoken of as being the largest ever seen. N.

Brazil abolished slavery in 1871.

Life is full of disappointments. We recently offered to cure a bad case of rheumatism for a year's subscription in advance, but just as we were on the point of lifting the shekels, a sympathizing friend suggested Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and the money and the patient vanished instanter. jesa1t

A storm blows 36 miles per hour.

Every year adds to the testimonials of those cured of heart disease by Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. One patient said, "The first dose helped me, and I knew I was sure to be cured by it." You cannot make a mistake by using it; it grows in favor each year. Pamphlet free of F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H. Price $1.00 per bottle. For sale by druggists. jesa1mjuly1

A hurricane moves 80 miles per hour.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. jesalym26

A farthing was 3 cents.

Picture framing of all kinds is made a specialty at Coburn's bookstore in Museum building, Manchester. There will also be found a large stock of books and periodicals, including the works of standard authors, gold pens and pencils, work boxes, and a variety of fancy articles needed in the household, and all selling at bottom prices. jesatfmar8

Printing was discovered in 440.

Parsons' Purgative Pills make new rich blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill a night from one to twelve weeks may be restored to sound health if such a thing is possible. jesa1t

Thomas Moore was born in 1779.

Peruvian Syrup cures dyspepsia, general debility, liver complaint, boils, humors, chronic diarrhœa, nervous affections, female complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood. je10mapril19

Congress first met in Washington in 1800.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, influenza, consumption, and all disease of the throat, lungs and chest. 50c and $1 a bottle. je8mapril19

A homer contained 75 gallons, and 5 pints.

THE GOLDEN RULE, Boston, Mass., is one of the best religious weeklies in the world. Non-sectarian, pure, bright and readable. It is a religious and moral help in any family. The publishers will send it to any new subscriber from now to July 1, 1884, for only 50 cents. Address as above. jesa5tjune25

A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.

E. R. Coburn & Co., 740 Elm street, Manchester, are advertising to-day picture frames, ready made or manufactured to order. They are thoroughly conversant with that branch of business, and no doubt good bargains may be obtained from them, as the firm is an old and reliable one. jesatfapril10

The Corn Law was abolished in 1846.

Work given out. On receipt of your address we will make an offer by which you can earn $3 to $7 evenings, at your home. Men, Women, Boys or Girls can do it. H. B. WILKINSON & Co., 195 and 197 Fulton Street, New York. jesa6mapril18

A shekel was about 50 cents.

Save Your Pictures.

By having them framed at the best and cheapest place in the city, E. R. Coburn & Co., 740 Elm, St. the old reliable firm. Frames to order, wholesale and retail, from the cheapest to the best carved or gilded. jesatffeb14

Sir John Franklin was last seen in 1845.

To any one (who can fill the bill) in want of a salaried situation with an established firm, we call attention to the advertisement of R. G. Chase & Co., headed "live men," in another column. jesa26tmar12

An ephah, or bath, contained 7 gallons, and 4 pints.

Parties who have pictures to be framed are reminded that they can have the work done at Coburn's bookstore in Museum building, Manchester, and that it will be perfectly satisfactory as to quality and price. Mr. Coburn keeps a large stock of frames and framing material, and employs experienced workmen. jesatfmar8

A firkin was 7 pints.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gum, reduces inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. jesa1yfeb14.

A palm is three inches.

Notwithstanding the dull season which always follows immediately upon the holidays Coburns bookstore in Museum building, Manchester, is doing a thriving trade, owing to the large and the reputation for low prices enjoyed by this store. jesafeb8

One hundred copies of any writing and even more can be produced on one of the celebrated Elastic Printing Pads, from one original. Six recipes for both pad and inks. Only $1.00. Materials cheap and can be bought anywhere. Both are simple and easily made by any one. Multiple Copy Company, Box 249, Plymouth, N. H. jesatfmar15

LINCOLN.

Last Sunday, June 24th, there was a large number of people visited Franconia mountains to inspect the catastrophe which happened last week Wednesday. There was a heavy black cloud hung over the mountains that morning until about eleven o'clock a. m., when it burst, and caused a slide of rocks and trees to take place, commencing three miles above the Flume. The velocity of the water swept every thing before it, even the time honored boulder, that has withstood the storms of ages, was obliged to succomb. It is ascertained, without doubt, that the Flume was filled with water and rubbish, that the pressure under the boulder caused the misplacement. Trees were torn up four feet through, the bark stripped from them, and the bruised bodies of the trees resemble time worn skids, so it is said by those that have viewed them, and that there is not a vista left to mark the place as it was before the storm, from the Flume to the covered bridge, which was not injured. The road is like the bed of a river with the water drained off, nothing but rocks. The boulder has not been identified; it is said there are rocks washed down the mountain as large as the boulder. The rumbling of the rocks was heard at the Flume house for about forty minutes. The house trembled and for a time the inmates were anxious for their own safety, not knowing what the trouble was.

One day recently we embraced the opportunity to go to the Flume, and see for ourselves the wonderful changes which we heard had taken place there. At the Flume House we could see the naked sides of the mountains from whence the slides descended, and we lost no time in making our way towards the Flume. One notices no change until the bridge over the Pemigewasset river is crossed, when of a sudden it dawns upon you that some superhuman power has been at work there. The road, or what was formerly the road, is now a bed of rocks, and it is simply impossible for teams to go over it. As we advance up towards the former hitching place we are completely lost, as nearly all of the old land-marks are torn down, and were we placed in this position without knowing from whence we had come we should certainly say we had never seen the spot before. The path to the Flume formerly was through woods, over bridges and along shady paths; these are all gone, and where they were, are thousands and thousands of tons of rocks. The passage up over the former smooth and slippery ledge is much wider, and it is now nearly filled with rocks over which you are obliged to climb, and you behold as you advance not "Acres of Diamonds" but literal acres of rocks. The Flume itself is much enlarged, all, or nearly all of the former landmarks being gone and the boulder is nowhere to be seen.

It was formerly impossible to advance above the boulder with any ease, but now the flume is lengthened out some five hundred feet above where the boulder formerly hung, and can be easily reached by walks which will be laid. Above this point the bed of the brook shows that an immense volume of water came down it, as rocks and trees are torn from their former positions and twisted and thrown together indiscriminately. You can follow up the brook for some four miles and the scenery is about the same. As you come up to where the slide came from the mountain you see what looks like a river bed, for the flood cleared a place fully fifteen rods wide sweeping everything before it, and ploughing out a deep furrow in the earth. The trees which were reported are thrown up into piles in which there are thousands of feet, and they are broken and twisted like so many small twigs, and where a few days since a mighty torrent was rushing now runs a stream that would scarcely fill a two inch pipe.

Returning over the same route which we went up, and walking upon a pavement of stones nearly all of the distance we are forcibly reminded that there is a power to which all earthly things must submit.

We look in vain for the boulder as we descend, but at the Flume House we are informed that it has been found and identified by some letters which were cut into it while hanging in the flume.

The additions to the Flume House are about completed, and it will be one of the prettiest houses in the region when finished, capable of accommodating about one hundred and fifty guests, and with the popular Elliott Brothers in charge, the new flume and new house will, we predict, be better patronized than ever before:—Exchange.

BRIDGEWATER.

Miss Fannie Spencer's school closed in district No. 3. There was a very good examination, and the superintendent committee expressed himself very well satisfied. Mrs. A. Dalton and Mrs. George Fletcher were in on Friday, and on Saturday, Scott Fletcher and Walter Ferrin, and a very general satisfaction was given for a young teacher.

Mrs. Fred Moulton's baby has been sick, very near pneumonia, but is some better, and is troubled about teething.

Mr. Gil Fletcher has returned from New Market.

Mr. Charles M. Barnard has been up to visit his daughter, Mrs. John Webster, who is very low, he also visited his daughter, Mrs. Orrin Fletcher of Groton.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fletcher returned from her brother's, Josiah Brown of Sanbornton this week.

Scott Fletcher and Walter Ferrin, will help D. S. Batchelder in haying.

Mr. E. E. Upham had over 11 hundred hills of corn pulled up by the crows.

Mr. and Mrs. Burpee of Bristol, have taken their little boy home.

Several of the farmers have commenced haying.

Mr. A. Clough hoed an acre of corn, June 30.

Mr. Eldoras Smith, we are informed, has sold his farm to Mr. Woodman, of Boston, Mass.

July 3, Mrs. E. E. Upham and her daughter Eva, visited Miss Luella J. Lock, in Alexandria.

July 4, G. S. Upham and his sister attended the fire works in Bristol.

Several boys from the Hill attended the picnic, on the Point at Newfound Lake. Also, went to Bristol to see the fire works.

There were several families from the Hill who attended the picnic on the Point, July 4th.

Mrs. Martha Morrill is visiting her sons on the turnpike.

Mr. Nathan Chapman's lameness is very much better, so he has commenced haying.

Elder Wyatt preached in district No. 3, July 1, there was a very good attendance. He will preach once in two weeks till Nov. F.

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NORTH HAVERHILL.

The long talked of ball given by Harry Metcalf of the Eagle Hotel took place Wednesday evening, July 4th, and was a perfect success in every particular. Every year Harry gives an annual ball 4th of July night and this year proved no exception to his custom of so doing. As early as last February Mr. Metcalf secured the services of Hull's famous orchestra of Ashland, to furnish music for the annual ball of 1883, and when that date arrived and the hour to commence the evenings programme, Mr. Hull, with his orchestra were on the platform ready at a signal from the floor manager to set the ball in motion. Never in the history of Harry Metcalf's administration as mine host was there so large an attendance as upon this occasion. The capacity of his hotel proved insufficient to accommodate all parties as well as he desired to do; but they all took the situation in and governed themselves accordingly. Between 65 and 70 couples took part in the dancing, and there was a great many spectators who came to listen to the music, and witness the dancing. One great and important feature of the evening was the music. Mr. Hull must be congratulated on having one of the finest orchestras for dancing in the State. The music is well selected, well arranged and well played, and the prompting by Mr. Hull was unexceptionable. Mr. Metcalf says it is the best music he has ever had in his hall and that is saying considerable. Delegations from Rumney, Campton, Plymouth, Wentworth, Warren, Haverhill, Woodsville, Wells River, and many other places. The affair was well gotten up and ably managed and great credit is due to Mr. Harry Metcalf for the manner in which it was carried out, and he can pride himself with carrying forward one of the most successful events of his life.

WENTWORTH

The 4th was very quiet. The boys tried to be a little patriotic by ringing the bell and occasionally firing a gun and a few fire crackers. While some boys were at play with powder, two were somewhat hurt by being burnt in the face.

One, Frank Eastman, had one side of his face marked, while a younger boy belonging to George Greenleaf was badly marked in the face and fears were entertained that he might loose an eye. Dr. Durkee worked very busily for several hours picking the powder from the boys face and at last accounts he was doing well. Boys don't play with powder.

Fred Tenney has been at home for a week with a lame leg. He came near being killed one day last week by the falling of a timber while at work on the P. V. R. R. He was able to return to his work this week.

Some of the grand dancers of this place went to Rumney with a double team on the eve of the 4th.

Mrs. Merrill Libby was suddenly taken very ill on Monday. She was preparing to make a call at school when she was seized with pain at the stomach and nearly lost her breath, when a neighbor came in on an errand and quickly summoned help. A doctor was sent for and in a few hours she was relieved by taking emetics.

Miss Abbie A. Libbey and E. G. Tenney started for the mountains this week where they will do table work.

Miss Hattie Turner and Miss Abbie Whitcher have gone to Old Orchard Beach to work for the summer.

Miss Nellie G. Whitmore has gone to Forrest Hill House at the mountains, to telegraph for the summer.

Parties have been the order of the week in the Gove neighborhood. Four have already been given, and invitations extended for the fifth. Mrs. Charles Hill and family and Mrs. L. B. Reynolds of Concord, are the leading guests. D.

Original incidents in the line of soldiers from this vicinity who served during any war, especially the late rebellion, stories of old settlers who once lived about here, etc., no matter by whom written, wanted. Box 249 Plymouth, N. H. jesatfapril12

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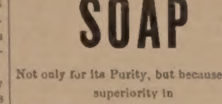
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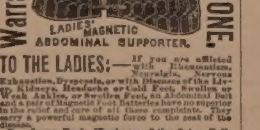
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CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH

Those of our townsmen who organized and carried out the celebration of last Wednesday, deserve much credit, it being the most successful one known here for a long time. A heavy shower on Tuesday night rendered the roads quite muddy, while frequent and heavy showers during the day kept them in nearly the same condition. The weather was very warm and oppressive, with but little breeze.

No demonstrations were indulged in until the firing of the 13 guns at about 6:30 a. m., on account of the heavy rain. The cannon fired was the old one captured from the English, being situated just below the old blacksmith shop across the bridge, facing the river. John Chandler and Sam Palmer had charge of the cannon, Fred Green touched it off, and Charlie Ordway blew the horn at each discharge.

At about eight o'clock the Horribles made their appearance, having dressed and formed in H.B. Farnum's barn on Mill street. They numbered about 30. At the head marched Uncle Ned with his banjo, and in the procession were to be seen Indians, negroes, old ladies with rather antiquated apparel, clowns, Uncle Sam, the organ grinder with his collector, "me and my wife," the colored tramp, the ballet dancer, the hunter, and a monkey. Among the equipages were to be seen a rather aged sandbox, and a large covered wagon labeled "Park No 42. Fair 5 cents." A large cow bell was attached to the harness of the horse drawing the latter, and the occupants of the wagon added to the noise by frequent cries. The whole procession beggars description, for it should have been seen to be appreciated. The line of march was down Mill street, up Main by way of Pemigewasset House to Pearl, down Main, round common, up Highland, up Summer, down Court, to Main, and then to common, where quite a frolic was indulged in by various members. Somersaults were turned and other antics were performed by the clowns, while dancing was indulged in by several couples. An address was given by Pythagoras Leonidas Spartacus of the Horribles from the stand in the common. Uncle Sam with his banjo, personated by Sherman Woodbury was awarded the first prize of $3.00; the hand organ grinder, Fred George, the second of $2.00; the colored tramp, John Sullivan, the third, of a patent gold watch.

The greased pig was then brought and let loose in the centre of the common. It ran to the upper end where it went through the fence, then between Webster, Russell & Co's store and the shed north, around that store to Highland street, which it crossed, and pursued its way up Russell street, abruptly turning into P. Fox's yard and from thence to W. R. Brackett's yard where it was caught by Edson R. Mitchell. Quite a number started in pursuit at first, but the ranks thinned, until only one or two followed. The committee was G. W. Little, John Mason and Plummer Fox. The pig cost $8.00, and was given to the person catching it.

The band arrived at this point, the 8 o'clock train from the south having been delayed. They gave their first selection in front of the Pemigewasset House, but a shower came up and they were obliged to disperse. Quite a ludicrous appearance was presented by some of the Horribles crawling under the band stand, to escape the rain, reminding one of chickens under a coop.

The shower passing, the band formed in front of the Pemigewasset House about 10 o'clock and marched to the common, where it was voted the exercises should be held instead of at the Park.

Mr. Jewell made a few fitting remarks and very emphatically stated that no explosives could be indulged in during the exercises upon penalty of arrest. He was followed by the singing of "Welcome Peace," by the Glee Club, comprising R. A. Chase, E. A. Adams, H. S. George, and W. E. Tenney.

Rev. Mr. Peck offered a short prayer, giving thanks that we have a common country and government, with homes, free and dear to us; and that in the celebration of the day God would be present to bless and direct us.

Rev. Mr. Knowles spoke as follows: We are never to old to celebrate birthdays. Nations as well as persons should have birthdays, but the only instance known of the celebration of the birthday of a nation was in that of the Israelites, who celebrated the Passover, the anniversary of their delivery from bondage. Neither England, France, nor any other continental country has one. England as compared with America is very small and could never have ruled America. Before the Revolution there were 13 republics, with as many different armies, constitutions and rulers. But a common foe and a common struggle brought them together. The spirit existing between the 13 states was well illustrated by the incident of the snowballing between the Virginia and Massachusetts regiments on Boston common, just before the battle of Bunker Hill. Had Burke's and Pitts' advice been followed the country would have been the same as before the Revolution. Although the Revolution was only eight years in length and small armies were engaged as compared with the Rebellion, the results were great. The bloodshed and struggles of our ancestors have given us our grand constitution, and it is fitting that in celebrating this day we should think of those things, searching after the hand of God in our history.

As the shower interfered with previous arrangements the Sabbath schools were not together, H. S. George suggested that "Hold the Fort" be sung by all, which was done.

Freddie Knowles then recited "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Charles A. Jewell, Esq.

"America" was then sung, accompanied by the band.

Mr. Shinn came to the front of the platform and said he should say but a few words and those to the children. He told a story of his experience. A party of Union soldiers, himself among them, on the retreat of Hunter's raid, upon the Fourth of July were going down the Ohio river on a steamboat, hungry and ragged, when a part of the machinery broke, just opposite the picnic ground. The tables were loaded with good things and the soldiers helped themselves. Although all the boys and girls had to go home and get their dinners, perfect happiness prevailed upon both sides.

The Universalist Sunday school then sang "Jubilate Deo," followed by the recitation of "The Independence Bell" by Ruth McClure. The Glee Club then gave "The Flag without a Stain."

Rev. Mr. Peck spoke with the following leading thoughts. In the celebration of this day we should go back in our minds to the times of our ancestors and review their struggles and their sufferings, and all they have done for us. The day should be a day of rejoicing for the benefits enjoyed by us, through those sufferings. With the giving of every privilege comes an equal responsibility. The tendency is to throw away that which we hold after a while. There can be no liberty without law. Our masters in freedom should be respected and obeyed, and thus our children and children's children will inherit our liberty unimpaired. There is something to do even in times of peace. If we would be free indeed in every way we should deliver ourselves to the keeping of the Great Master.

"The Star Spangled Banner," was then rendered, Mrs. Thornton singing the solo, supported by the Glee Club.

The band rendered a selection but a heavy shower coming up from the west the occupants of the settees in the common went with all possible speed to convenient places of shelter or to their homes.

The Sabbath schools repaired to their respective vestries, and held their picnics.

The sack race then came off with eight participants. The north end of the common was the starting point, and the goal was the path running through it by the stand. One or two fell and managed by crawling to reach it, while one young fellow by his exertions pushed his feet through the sack and walked. Fred Ryan won the first prize of $1.00, and Wesley Barnard the second, of 50 cents.

Next in order was the pota to race, with 10 contestants. The potatoes were laid across the road in seven rows reaching from Hodge's block to the Express office. Fred Ryan won the first award of $1.00 and E. F. Hoyt, the second of a bushel of potatoes.

The doughnut match followed with about 10 taking part. The string from which the doughnuts were suspended extended from the band stand to the flag pole on the east. E. F. Hoyt took the first prize of $1.00, and Irving Emerson, the second of 50 cents.

Mr. Shinn proposed a peanut match, the one trying for the prize to be blindfolded and turned three times around, when if he was able to hit and burst open the paper bag of peanuts suspended on a string above his head, the prize of 10 cents and the bag of peanuts should both be his. Six tried for the first bag, Joe Sullivan being the only one hitting the bag. Although not breaking it open, the prize and peanuts were both given him. Another bag was put up, and after several attempts Irving Emerson hit it, breaking it open. The same prize was awarded.

The wheelbarrow race had five contestants, two only of whom came to the goal, which was the north corner of the common by the watering trough. Orris Davidson took the first award of $1.00, and Wesley Barnard the second of 50 cents.

The foot race had four participants, and the starting point and course were the same as in the wheelbarrow race. Only one prize ($1.00) was offered, which was won by Frank Colburn.

As the procession did not go to the Park the tub race, which was to be held in the river near there, did not occur. The doughnut and peanut matches and the wheelbarrow and foot races were not on the programme, but were suggested by various members of the committee.

A national salute of 38 guns was fired from across the river, commencing about six o'clock.

Just before eight o'clock the band proceeded to the stand and gave a fine concert of about eight selections. At the second, fireworks commenced to be discharged from the platform built upon the east side of the triangle south of Webster, Russell & Co.'s store. These consisted of a number of garden pieces, among which were a polka battery, patte de oie, galopade, silver glory, Chinese fan, monitor battery, bengolas, bombs, rockets of all kinds, and especially to be mentioned is the parachute rocket, tourbillions, 16 inch vertical wheels, Roman and union candles. The platform was erected by Mr. Eugene Bailey under the direction of Messrs. F. T. Lewis and W. C. Sherman. Mr. Sherman deserves much credit for the admirable manner in which the fireworks passed off as he had the entire management of them, John Chase handing each one to him as they were to be discharged. Mr. Sherman bought these pieces in Boston for the occasion, and owing to certain circumstances was able to considerably reduce the cost, which, had they been bought by an amateur, would have been $150. All were discharged before 10 p. m., and the train for Ashland, bearing the band and others, started soon after.

The band appeared for the first time in our village in their new uniforms of gray, red and black. Drum major Brogan's recently purchased uniform has been seen by but few of our people. During the concert in the evening, light was furnished by torches fastened to their caps.

Among those decorating were G. W. Little, with flag in front and draped over the door. Col F. W. Roby, with Chinese lanterns and flags, Mr. J. A. Dodge, with streamers, lanterns and flags. The JOURNAL office was decorated with a long row of Chinese lanterns and the windows were illuminated. Some of the lanterns took fire and quite a little excitement ensued, but no damage was done. The long flag floated from the pole on the Pemigewasset House, and a number of residences beside those mentioned above had flags in front.

A lemonade stand on the piazza of Flanders & Gould's tin shop did a good business. The band and other organizations present took their meals at the Bakery, which was well patronized. Tufts' soda fountain should also be mentioned as producing some of the finest soda water ever drank. The store was crowded nearly all day.

Only two accidents occurred during the day. About 7:30 a. m., one of the teams belonging to the Horribles ran away, but no damage was done. Miss Etta C. Hobbs and Miss Sarah Hardy, both of this town, were driving in front of the postoffice, in the morning, when the horse took fright. It attempted to turn, and the wheel cramped against the wagon so hard that the forward wheel was badly broken.

A large number of strangers were present during the day and evening, arriving both by team and rail, from every direction. We have never seen such a large number in town with such few noisy demonstrations, and especially on such a day as the Fourth of July. This was owing, in part, to the fact that no explosives were allowed to be discharged on the grounds during the day. O.

PLYMOUTH PARAGRAPHS.

Miss Rena Merrill is very sick with measles.

Mr. George Bayley has recently been here from Tilton.

W. F. Randolph has recently been here from the Bristol *Enterprise* office.

The transparency in front of one of the JOURNAL office windows has been removed.

Rev. Mrs. Charles E. Davis of Cornith, Vermont, has been visiting her parents in this place.

Mr. Will Garland was graduated at New Hampton, fitted for college, last Thursday and is stopping at home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Mudgett with several of their friends have been on a trip to the Profile Mt., stopping on their way back at the Pool and Flume.

Mr. Charles A. Smith of Woodstock has our thanks for the very generous present of numerous fresh and beautiful brook trout, many of which are of good size.

The Universalist lawn party at Rev. Mr. Shinn's on Friday of last week was very pleasant. Ice cream and cake were served and similar accompaniments abounded.

Miss Hattie Stone of Orfordville, one of the employees at the Normal school boarding house was recently married at the latter, by Rev. Mr. Peck to Asa Sanborn of Lyme.

There is a lady in Vermont who has a chicken with four legs, the second pair are just behind the others and are perfectly formed. The chicken does not use them in walking.

The following officers were elected by the Universalist Sabbath school Sunday. Superintendent, R. B. Carter; Assistant, Mrs. R. E. Smythe; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Viola McClure.

It would add much attractiveness to our village if the open spaces in front of the Congregational church, Court House and Normal school were either fenced or provided with curb stones.

A wedge shaped transparency having the words Ice Cream upon it, is displayed near the bakery entrance Tuesday and Saturday nights, when that delicious article may be found inside.

Mrs. Connell's millinery store has recently been closed several days on account of the death of her father in Maine. Henry Arris barber shop was also closed temporarily for the same reason.

Dr. Samborn has lately taken to horseback riding for his health, an exercise he has not indulged in for many years, and with his new Whitman saddle and black horse makes a fine appearance.

Mr. Fred Ryan drove to the Holderness school Tuesday night, but in turning around the wheel was broken by cramping so hard against the buggy. He was obliged to leave the carriage there and lead the horse home.

A covered express wagon labeled N. G. McKay, filled with camping paraphernalia, drawn by a white horse and accompanied by three young men, one of whom drove and the remainder walked, passed northward through here last Saturday.



MRS. VAN BUREN'S

LADIES' TONIC.

The Great Female Remedy.

The Favorite Prescription of the

Women's Medical Institute,

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.,

For Leucorrhœa, or Whites; Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb; Irregularities, Flooding, Sick Headache, Kidney Complaints, Barrenness, Painful and Irregular Menstruation and Amenorrhœa.

For making labor easy, as a tonic for mothers when nursing children, or through change of life, this preparation has NO EQUAL IN THE WORLD.

If you have tried other remedies without success, do not be discouraged, but give "LADIES' TONIC" a *single trial*. It *never fails* to give quick and *permanent relief*.

If you are troubled with any weakness or complaint common to our sex, lay aside the doctor's prescription for once, and try "LADIES' TONIC," which we guarantee will positively *cure* you.

$500 will be given for any case of Female Weakness or Inability which "LADIES' TONIC" will not cure. This is a *bona fide* offer, made by *responsible* ladies, who know *from experience* what "LADIES' TONIC" can do.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE, $1.00.

The *Women's Medical Institute* is an association of prominent *Lady Physicians*, who have successfully treated the diseases common to their sex, for years. Wives, Mothers and Daughters can obtain advice concerning their health and diseases by mail, *free*, by sending symptoms and description of disease. Send two three-cent stamps for our pamphlet to women. Address

Women's Medical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

(Mention this paper.)

☞For Sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., Boston, Mass.

Alice Keebles has gone to Wells River for a few weeks. M.

Remember John S. Tufts soda fountain the best in town.

Epes Calley has recently arrived from Dartmouth college.

Mrs. Charles Joslyn of Waterville was here the other day.

The roof of the restaurant has been painted a bright red.

Dr. Burns and wife are stopping at the Pemigewasset House.

Mr. Harley Cleasby of Taunton, Mass., is visiting friends here.

The Burrows auction has been postponed till further notice.

Some mile posts have lately been set up on the P. V. railroad

Fred Lowe and Philip Gordon started for the West on Monday.

Mrs. Horace Sanborn has a hen that laid an egg 8x6 1-2 inches.

Mr. Frank Foss and wife, of Lynn, Mass., are stopping at E. K. Smith's.

Timothy E. Bayley counted about 70 teams that entered the Park Sunday.

Fred C. Blodgett has not moved here as reported and don't intend to do so.

Last evening was the last opening of the skating rink until cooler weather.

The Universalist Grove meeting will be held at Weirs, August 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The three o'clock train Thursday morning was about four and one-half hours late.

The selectmen will meet July 17 to settle with highway surveyors and others.

Mr. Sydney Brown and family, of Amesbury, Mass., are visiting at Mr. Samuel Currier's.

A bill for the charter of the Plymouth Savings bank is now passing through the Legislature.

The dividend of six per cent on the Plymouth and Campton telephone stock is being paid.

About 500 glasses of soda water was sold by J. S. Tufts one day recently from his fountain.

Mr. Frank Wells, of Littleton, has been visiting here; returning to that place on Wednesday.

A large curtain awning is now to be seen each afternoon in front of Miss Belle B. Leighton's store.

Mrs. A. L. Haines, who has been stopping with Mrs. J. W. Butler, has returned to Wentworth.

The Messrs. Cross have moved their clothing store from Crawford's block into Burrows' block.

The building occupied by J. T. Cutter has recently been painted in some of the modern æsthetic colors.

Alonzo Morse and family have moved into the Eastman house at the Five Points, which he has purchased.

E. K. Smith's dog, Major, appeared on the street Wednesday wrapped in a large flag. Was it a Horrible?

Quite a number of cases of measles are reported around town, old as well as young being sick with them.

Salmon have been seen at Lawrence, Lowell, Manchester and other places on their way north through here.

Mrs. Samuel Milligan is canvassing for the Home Fireside which with a large number of pretty picture premiums is offered at a very low price.

Universalists will observe children's Sunday to-morrow at 11 a. m. Court House will be decorated. Children will take part in the exercises. Mr. Shinn's sermon will be to the children.

Mr. Orrin F. James, of Thornton, recently sent down a trout to John S. Tufts which he caught in a small brook near his house, that weighed 2 1-4 pounds, and measured 17 1-2 inches in length, and five inches through.

The Boston express or Roble's train which leaves Boston at noon and arrives here at about 5 p. m. passes on to the White Mountains and returns through here the following morning in connection with the Montreal night express south.

There is a passenger car attached to a freight train passing northward through here to Woodsville about seven o'clock at night, which returns from there at about the same time the next morning, a very convenient arrangement for many.

Sandwich has recently been admitted to compete at the next Grafton County fair here. That town is now much easier of access by reason of the P. V. railroad passing near Campton village and that is the main reason, why such action has occurred.

The wheels of the cars on the Montreal day expresses instead of being cast whole are made with half a dozen or more spokes. The cars of the same as well as some of the cars on other trains have lately been painted in peculiar and fashionable tints.

At the meeting of the I. O. O. F., on Friday evening of last week, the following officers were chosen: W. H. Raymond, N. G; J. C. Chase, V. G; Al Willoughby, Secretary; George W. Little, Treasury. The installation and further election occurred last evening, and will be reported next week.

The residents near the well on South Main street, just south of Chase Leavitt's, would like to have it re-opened. It only needs cleaning out and to have a cover put on to prevent dust and refuse being thrown in. The expenses would be slight and if the owners will not defray them, the people about there would be willing to contribute to have the well opened.

W. M. Kendall, Jr., so well known to the newspaper fraternity of the state, and D. M. Ladd, have lately started a large four page weekly paper in Manchester, called the Budget. It is conducted in an enterprising and wide awake manner, there being a large quantity of local news and other matter, carefully classified and edited. From the auspicious circumstances under which the enterprise starts it ought to be a success.

There will be the usual monthly Temperance meeting in the Methodist vestry Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

C. H. Rowles has recently removed from Concord here and is now living in the residence of the late Hon. Joseph Burrows.

☞We have lately seen some very ingenious specimens of wood work executed by the late John W. Butler, of this place, in his leisure moments. They are made from pieces of the old church on Ward's Hill and comprise a pair of placers about six inches long, a chain over three feet in length, all cut in one piece, the latter with balls inside the links, swivels, etc., and a small old-fashioned hand reel, with different colored thread upon it, placed in a little bottle.

Ladies, and all buyers of dry goods, should not fail to visit C. M. Boynton's store, Concord, N. H., in Central Block, during the present months, for all kinds of seasonable dry goods. Among the bargains this day opened are dotted muslins again, suitable for dresses and curtains; and as a special bargain, 20 India strip, Paisley shawls, at $3.30 each. They are simply a job lot, and will be sold quick. Opened daily, underwear, parasols, gloves, housekeeping goods, etc. Don't fail to visit C. M. Boynton's, for some rare bargains are opened daily. Sign of the big hand. jesalt

I beg leave to correct a false impression, which seems to be afloat in regard to William Page, being in Concord as insane; it is true he is under the immediate care of Dr. Bancroft principal of the Asylum for the insane, but after being under that gentleman's treatment for the past three weeks he has failed to discover any delusion about him and reports his health improving. Anyone in doubt of this can read for themselves Dr. C. P. Bancroft's letter, which I hold dated June 30th and received by me on that day.

The accident I met with was a dislocation of the arm at the shoulder instead of collar bone as reported last week. SAMUEL T. PAGE.

On Friday, 29th about 11 a. m., a small flat car used by section men for carrying rails, ties, etc., was demolished just this side the overhead carriage bridge at Livermore Falls. The train was backing down from its trip and the employees were unable to get it off the rails into its accustomed place there. They nearly succeeded, but the time was too short as the cut and curve above prevented the cars from being seen until close upon them. The top of the little car was carried away, some of the wheels broken into little pieces, and one axle badly bent. Two rails were crooked a little, numerous ties badly dented by the trucks of a freight car which left the iron, while the bank was somewhat torn up. About 50 feet from the place of collision, nearly a car load of poplar wood was hurled down the steep bank in the long curve, to the river opposite the mills, about 100 feet below. The train stopped then, no one was hurt, the track was repaired and only about an hour's delay occurred.

BOSTON, June, 1883.

Messrs. Editors of the Statesman:

Please allow me in view of my former relations to your State Normal School, and the interest still felt in its prosperity, to congratulate the friends of the school upon the wisdom of the trustees in selecting a new principal.

No better man could have been found than Prof. C. C. Rounds, PH. D., to take the place of Prof. Warren, who has recently resigned, after years of efficient service.

Mr. Rounds was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1857. Before graduating he had taught with success in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. After leaving college he taught an academy in Maine for a time, from which he was called to the principalship of a Grammar and High School in Cleveland, Ohio, where he spent six years. He then returned to Maine, and was engaged as principal and teacher of science and mathematics in "Edward Little Institute," at Auburn, for three years; and for the last fifteen years he has been principal of the State Normal School at Farmington. This position he leaves for the principalship of the Normal School, at Plymouth. Not only has Dr. Rounds gained an enviable reputation as a professional teacher, but he has been recognized and honored by the profession. He has been twice elected President of the State Teachers' Association, twice President of the National Normal Association, once President of the N. E. Normal Association, and twice a member of the National Council of Education, of which he is now the acting Secretary. Dr. Rounds has lectured extensively before educational associations, both at the North and South.

In such hands the New Hampshire State Normal School cannot fail to prosper, and with the Teachers' Institutes restored, and the adoption of the town (against the district) system of public schools, recommended by your Governor, the state will be equipped for efficient educational service.

Yours truly,
HIRAM ORCUTT.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Mrs. Lavinia S. Towle Barnes, of Minneapolis, Minn., of malarial fever, on Sunday last. She was a native of this town and passed nearly all her youth here, thus having a large circle of friends who will be interested in this paragraph. The remains will be brought here and interred in the family burying ground.

The celebrated "Jolly Party" under the auspices of Waukewan lodge, I. O. O. F., will give the comedy, "Troubles," and the farce, "Betsy Baker," in the Town Hall next Thursday evening.

Fourth of July was very quiet here, a few fireworks and a little horn blowing being the only attempts towards celebrating.

The Free Will Baptist Sunday school excursion took place Wednesday. They embarked on the Gracie, stopping at Cow Island for refreshments, and afterward at Long Island and Centre Harbor, returning home in the early evening.

Mr. Willie Roberts took the first prize of $5.00 in the tub race at Laconia on the Fourth, after which he paddled over the entire race again, coming in for the third money, which was not given him.

The North church Sunday school will take their annual excursion on the lake next Tuesday, the Gracie being chartered for that occasion.

Mr. Lyman Moulton was so severely burned by the explosion of powder he was lighting Wednesday morning that fears are entertained of his being blind in one eye.

Mr. J. J. A. Reynolds has hung out a new sign over the door of the shop in Maloon's block.

Mr. D. A. Ambrose is to have a cupola on his new stable.

The steamer Mt. Washington did not run into this place for excursionists on account of the bad condition of the wharf.

Agnes Clifford was quite badly burned by a fire cracker on Wednesday.

Col. E. Stevens is repairing his buildings on Main street.

Curb stones for a sidewalk have been laid in front of the Free Will Baptist church.

There will be ice cream and cake at the Baptist vestry Saturday evening.

Mr. S. H. Roble and wife are again visiting here.

Mr. Fred Plaisted, of Concord, has been in town this week.

Mr. Charles F. Nichols and wife are absent in Concord.

The father of Rev. Mr. Graham, from Lawrence, Mass., is visiting here.

The installation of officers of Belknap Lodges No. 14 I. O. O. F., took place at Odd Fellow's Hall, Monday evening, conducted by D. D. G. M. J. U. Farnham, of Plymouth. The officers are as follow: J. D. Bamlett, N. G.; James Graham, V. G.; P. A. Ensworth, Sec.; Fred W. Smith, Treas.; J. J. A. Reynolds, Warden; D. A. Vittum, Con.; C. D. Brown, I. G.; Geo. H. Norris, O. G.; D. A. Ambrose, R. S. N. G.; Ira C. Boynton, L. S. N. G.; Chas. W. Maloon, R. S. V. G.; E. J. Cawley, L. S. V. G.; Geo. H. Thurston, R. S. S.; Fred Dexter, L. S. S.; J. B. Davis, Chap.; B. R. Dearborn, Rep. to G. Lodge.



HAPPY BABY
SOOTHING SYRUP
150,137 Bottles Used
by the mothers of the United States during the last six months.

The "Happy Baby" is the only Soothing Syrup in the world which contains no opiates or stimulating drugs, and can be used by mothers with perfect safety for children while Teething, or troubled with Croup, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., &c. It quiets the nerves and gives the child that natural sleep which promotes the health of both mother and child. If your druggist does not keep it, have him get it where he gets his medicines, and do not take anything else.

☞Prepared by WOMEN'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Buffalo, N. Y., and sold by Druggists. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

☞For Sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., Boston, Mass.

ASHLAND ALLECATIONS.

Mrs. S. D. Whitten is ill again.

Mrs. F. S. Smith is sick.

Charles T. Clough is home on a vacation.

T. P. Woodman's horse is sick and it is feared he will lose it.

Miss Nellie M. Brown was in town last week.

Hon. Samuel Herbert, of Rumney, was in town last week.

Mr. George E. Scribner and his sister, Carrie A., graduated at Tilton Seminary.

A pig three months old, weighing ninety pounds, is owned by Paul Perkins.

Messrs. T. P. Cheney and John C. Smith have each put in a Cooley creamer.

Last week Wednesday fourteen cars on Wilder & Co.'s side track while standing at the top of the hill, got away, and ran into a car of lime which was standing on a side track at the foot of the hill and pushed it into the bank, about 30 feet. Three of the cars were somewhat damaged.

Mrs. R. B. Cobb and Miss A. E. Harriman drove here from Chelsea, Mass., in two and one half days. Mrs. Cobb has returned to Chelsea.

Joseph P. Morin has returned to his home in Laconia.

James B. Hughes has moved to the John B. Marston farm in Bridgewater, which he has taken in exchange for his place here.

The mill of Firth & Brothwick is closed for repairs this week.

After the 4th the daily papers could be found at the shoe store of D. C. Merrill, and can be found there from this time forward.

Mr. Delos S. Huckins was in town over Sunday. He reports business good and the prospects for the future very flattering.

Adjutant Morrison was in town Sunday.

We understand that the band will rent the hall in the building now being erected by M. C. Blake, for rehearsals.

The first invoice of war relics and curiosities for the Grand Army show case was brought in by Colonel and Comrade T. P. Cheney Saturday evening, June 30th.

Mr. Sherburne Baker, of the Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me., is soon to return home on quite an extended furlough.

It is rumored that Dr. Enos Huckins has sold his practice here and will move to more lucrative fields of labor.

The arrangements for the lawn party of the G. A. R. are progressing finely and everything promises success. For particulars see small bills.

Mr. C. H. Heath has bought the Darius Cross farm in Bridgewater and will move upon it early in the fall.

Mr. D. W. C. Durgin has been engaged to teach another year in the schools here. Mr. Durgin has made many friends since he has been among us, and we shall welcome his return with much pleasure.

It seems to us as though the celebration of the Fourth ought to be under the auspices of the Grand Army. What are the boys doing that they don't interest themselves in these matters and come to the front as they ought to? I refer to the Plymouth celebration.

The Ashland brass band, Mr. George C. Rowe, leader and director, went to Plymouth on the Fourth of July to play for the celebration at that place. The band played and looked well. Ashland should be proud of her band and orchestra, and when her neighbors are in want of any such treat as Plymouth had Wednesday let them apply to Ashland and we can furnish them with what they want.

The base ball nine, Eugene Merchant, Captain, went to Woodsville on the Fourth to play a great nine there for a prize of $2.00, and were fortunate in coming off the victors. They had a hard nine against them but they proved themselves the better players and won the day. The boys have never been defeated since they organized a long time ago. They are certainly deserving of great praise.

At the residence of Mrs. G. B. Stevens Sunday evening, July 1st, was held a service of sacred music which was not only enjoyed by those inside but by those outside. We shall endeavor to be present outside at the next one, for we enjoyed the music very much.

Rev. D. W. Davis and wife, J. M. Cotton and wife, and others started for the mountains Monday to be gone for several days.

The school in the village district closed last Friday. The Roll of Honor is as follows:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, Miss Adelle Dearborn, teacher.—Olive Goss, Hannah Hill, Addie Mousette, Horace Leavitt, Harry Landrock, Georgie Smith, Eddie Sanborn, Frankie Rogers, Rufus Brown.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT, Miss Mary Calley, teacher.—Selina M. Baker, Delia M. Baker, Minnie E. Baker, Phebe M. Cheney, Helen E. Clapp, L. Grace Carr, Addie Cheney, Mary C. Fleming, Winnie Bell Glines, Inez I. Heath, Lizzie Lupine, Inez Maynard, Lillian Pollard, Ella Pollard, Mary L. Rogers, Ruth Sargent, John Bateman, Edward Brogan, Ned Huckins, Fred Lupine, Henry J. Smith, Harry Smith, Fred D. Sanborn, Roy W. Spaulding, Harry Russell Spaulding, Charles Swayne, Joseph Hill.

HIGHER GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT, D. W. C. Durgin, teacher.—Roll of Honor for the summer term—Inez M. Andrews, Lillian E. Andrews, Carrie Fletcher, Alice M. Dearborn, Lillian F. Fadden, Nellie Herrigan, Clara B. Harriman, Josie L. Spaulding, Edward Brethwick, John Morrison, Herman Morrison, Willie Smith. Roll of Honor for the past year.—Inez M. Andrews, Lillian E. Andrews, Carrie Fletcher.

The six scholars who ranked highest in their studies during the summer term, in the order of their names.—Grace T. Bailey, Inez M. Andrews, Frank S. Huckins, Alice M. Dearborn, Willie Smith.

The O. W. Keyes Post, G. A. R., are soliciting articles which were used in the late war, to be put in the new show case in their hall. These relics may be given or loaned. Each may be marked and the loaned ones will be returned at any time.

Mrs. John B. Marston has sold the James H. Hughes place to Mrs. Samuel Gass for $1,100.

Wilder & Co. had 450 tons of coal from Portsmouth recently and last Thursday morning four carloads more arrived which, through mistake, were detached from the rear of the train. When the brakes were turned off on the train, the coal cars started off by themselves, and as the switch was set for a side track and the engine at Wilder's was shifting empty cars, it appeared rather serious. W. T. Harris, the station agent, who was on the rear end of the train, put up the brake and ran by these four cars and reached the switch in time to set it for the main track, so no damage was done.

Grafton County Journal Office in Tufts new block, Plymouth, N. H. Well established. Extensive advertising patronage. Largest circulation in the County. Subscription and advertising rates low. Send a postal for specimen copy with terms and descriptive circular of Plymouth and vicinity. Unsurpassed in local news. Nearly 50 correspondents. Job printing, book binding and bill posting done. C. H. Kimball, Editor and Proprietor. jesatfmar15.

Bran, 35 poundsper bushel.

Parties Wanting anything invented to meet a particular want, Address, Inventors Agency, Plymouth, N. H. jesamarft15

The Bodleian library was opened in 1602.

Territory for sale of a valuable patent Terms very reasonable, for one or more states, counties or towns. The article offered is easily and cheaply made, is very salable at a good profit, is pretty, useful and needed in every household. All the Territories, Southern and Pacific states are unsold, as well as the following counties: In Maine, Lincoln, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, Hancock; In New Hampshire, Rockingham; In Massachusetts, Barnstable, Hampden, Hampshire; In Vermont, Addison, Bennington, Windham, Windsor. C. H. Kimball, Plymouth, N. H. jesatfmar15

Advertising inserted in various publications and payment taken in goods. C. H. Kimball, Plymouth, N. H. jesatfmar15

A cold may be a dangerous thing or not, depending upon the means at hand to combat it. It is a wise precaution to provide against emergencies that are liable to arise in every family. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will prove the quickest and most effective cure, and your best friend. jesalt

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Office in Tufts' New Block.
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J. F. DURHAM,
Auction & Commission Merchant.
Second-hand Furniture a specialty, for which I pay cash, or take in exchange for goods or work. The Celebrated
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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
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Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Flour, Meal, Hair, Lime, Cement, Paints, Oils, Agricultural Implements, etc. Also, dealers in Bowker's, Stockbridge's Standard, and Coe's Phosphates.
Ashland, N. H. ma26a

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All kinds of Repairing done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. ma26a

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
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J. M. COTTON, PROPRIETOR.
Good Livery connected with the House. Free Carriages to and from every train.
ASHLAND, N. H. ma26a

Mrs. N. E. K. ROWE,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS MAKER,
Woodman's Block, Main St.,
ASHLAND, - N. H.

WANTED all the watches in Ashland and vicinity to be brought to
L. B. HULL'S, ASHLAND, N. H.
THE NEW WATCH MAKER.
Ten years Experience in the Waltham Manufactory. All work warranted. aug25atf

NOTICE.
Believing it will be for the interest of my customers as well as myself, on and after July 1, 1883, I shall sell goods for CASH and READY PAY ONLY.
A. E. PORTER.
Ashland, N. H., June 1, 1883. adt

WILLARD E. MORSE,
JEWELER.
Watch and Clock Cleaning a Specialty.
Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Plated Ware, Etc. Watches cleaned for from 75 cts. to $1. Clocks from 50 to 75 cents.
All Work Warranted.
At Pease & Batchelder's Store. Main Street
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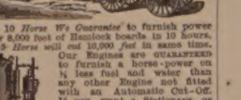
POLLARD, HARDY & SMYTHE,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Carpets,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries of Every Description, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Paper Hangings of all kinds, Farming Implements, Furniture, Hair, Lime and Cement, Super Phosphate, &c., &c.
ASHLAND, N. H. ma26a

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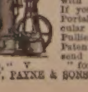
REBECCA DEANE'S
WEEKLY PRICE LIST.

1.	Granulated sugar,	10
2.	Brown sugar,	8
3.	Butter,	25
4.	Cheese,	17
5.	Eggs,	25
6.	Meal,	1 65
7.	Shorts, per 100 lbs.,	1 35
8.	Flour, best St. Louis,	6 50
9.	Beans, bush.,	3 5
10.	Cod fish, per lb.,	7
11.	Potatoes, bush.,	70
12.	Dried apple, per lb.,	05
13.	Lard,	16
14.	Pork,	14
15.	Maple sugar,	10
16.	Vinegar,	18
17.	Tea,	45 to 65
18.	Coffee, best Java,	30
19.	Soda,	06
20.	St. Johnsbury crackers	12
21.	Kerosene oil, gal.,	15
22.	Chicken, per lb.,	15
23.	Turkey,	15
24.	Old hen,	12 1-2
25.	Honey,	25

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Board in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight foot lengths.



Our 10 Horse We Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock boards in 10 hours. Our 15 Horse will cut 10,000 feet in same time.



Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on ¼ less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut-Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw Mill, Shafting or Pulleys, either cast or Meddart's Patent Wrought Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated Catalogue, "V" for information and prices.
B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y., Box 848

Going, Going,

AND WILL BE

GONE!

SOON AFTER

JULY 4, 1883

Do you want just as good a

PHOTOGRAPH

As you can get North of Concord?
If so, I am ready to accommodate you at my

TENT

ON NORTH MAIN ST.

and if you are dissatisfied it shall

COST YOU NOTHING

As I intend to go to the mountains about July 1st I would be pleased to receive a call from you while I am here, and will compare my work with any of the same price.

Come Early. Nothing Gained by Waiting.

june15jtf H. W. RICH, Photographer.

HIGGINS'

Dry Air Refrigerator,

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED.

Best and Cheapest.

In the manufacture of this Ash Refrigerator we have taken advantage of the low prices of lumber, hardware, material and labor; so that the net cost to us is so low as to fix a price within the reach of all.

Our assortment of sizes and prices to select from is so extensive we can scarcely fail to suit every demand, whether for small families or large boarding houses.



Water Tank Refrigerators.

This Refrigerator is precisely like our regular style, except that is has a water tank, made of the best quality of zinc, of sufficient capacity to contain the waste water from the ice box, situated beneath the floor of the Refrigerator, so as to positively prevent damaging odors, fumes and moist vapors rising to interfere with the pure, dry, cool air necessary for refrigeration in the provision chamber.

Thoroughly Built, Handsomely Finished, and Perfect in Operation. Prices fixed so low as to enable all to obtain a first-class Refrigerator at a Small Cost.

We have made extensive preparations for our trade of the present season by the manufacture of our

IMPROVED REFRIGERATORS.

☞WARRANTED to give perfect satisfaction in every case.

HIGGINS BROS.,

Manchester, N. H.

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS.

—Lawlessness in several counties of Arkansas called forth a proclamation by the Governor urging sheriffs and other officers to arrest and punish the culprits.

—A sea captain has been committed to jail without bail, at Philadelphia, on a charge of having purposely run a schooner laden with a valuable cargo ashore on a reef in the Carribean Sea.

—According to the report of the Commissioner of Railroad Taxation in New Jersey the railroad property in that State is valued at about $200,000,000.

—Harvard easily defeated Yale in the eight-oared boat race on the Thames, at New London.

—The Iowa Republican State Convention renominated Governor Shannon and most of the present State ticket. The platform adopted accepts the vote of the people on prohibition; favors a protective tariff; favors Civil Service Reform; and endorses the administration of President Arthur.

—President Arthur confirms the sentence of the Court Martial in the case of Paymaster Wasson of the army.

—Petroleum of excellent quality has been discovered in Missouri.

—Henry Ward Beecher's seventieth birthday was celebrated on Monday evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The building was crowded in every part and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Dr. Armitage, Robert Collyer, Mayor Low, and others, and by Mr. Beecher himself.

—The changes made by the President in the Internal Revenue Districts reduce the number of collectors to eighty-eight instead of ninety-four, as was the original plan. This order is to take effect on July 1st, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The number of districts is reduced from 126 to 82, a reduction of 44.

—Six fishermen were drowned at Trepassy, N. F., by the swamping of their boat in a heavy sea.

—A special from Missoula, Montana, says that on Saturday a Northern Pacific gravel train, with about 100 Chinamen on board, ran into a wood train at the Heron siding, instantly killing eighteen Chinamen and wounding about twenty-five others. The engineer of the gravel train was killed and the fireman badly injured.

—Among the applicants for admission to West Point who have passed an excellent examination is John H. Alexander, a young colored man from Ohio.

—The sentence of Paymaster Wasson, of the United States army, is that he be discharged dishonorably from the service and be confined at hard labor in a penitentiary for eighteen months. General Argus approves the sentence.

—By the burning of a row of small dwellings in Milford, Mass., nine families lost their household goods and one man his life.

—The savings bank at Woodbury, Conn., was entered and robbed by burglars.

—At Charleston, S. C., some thirty colored politicians have signed a call for a convention to be held at Columbia in July to elect twenty-five delegates to the National Colored Convention.

—The captured hostiles have arrived at San Carlos. Rumors of the intentions of the government cause General Crook great trouble in carrying out his plans.

—Perry P. Long, aged seventeen years, was shot and killed in a hayloft, near Durham, N. H., by James Glidden, his companion, aged nineteen years.

—Severe floods have taken place on the Mississippi River. The levees have been broken through near Alton and over 35,000 acres flooded and the crops destroyed. The damage to the crops on the river will amount to many thousand dollars, and hundreds of farmers will be ruined.

—Robert H. Parks & Co., doing business in the New York Stock, Cotton and Produce exchanges, suspended Tuesday, as is said, in consequence of the great Chicago lard failure. Their Chicago correspondents, however, deny that the responsibility for their trouble rests there.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The House of Lords has rejected the "Deceased Wife's Sister" bill.

—A conspiracy is said to exist in Germany to betray the government's military secrets.

—British shipowners are desirous of constructing a Suez canal independent of the French Company.

—Peruvian towns are pronouncing for Iglesias as President.

—Chinese Gordon says that the Chinese are sufficiently powerful to give France a good deal of trouble, the attack having to be made by sea. If the Chinese were educated they would be able to resist the whole world.

—Intelligence has been received from Sierra Leone that the recent British operations against Chief Gbpowo were attended with great atrocities on the part of native allies, who butchered and mutilated all the males taken prisoners. The allies lost over 100 men killed during the attack upon the main fort, which was captured. Eighty-two of the enemy were killed by a single shot.

—A dispatch from Cardiff states that an explosion has occurred in a colliery there, by which two persons were killed and twelve injured.

—In Dervio, on the shore of Lake Como, while a performance was in progress at a puppet theatre, the structure took fire and was entirely destroyed. The show was held in a large hall over a tavern. There were ninety persons in the hall. A Bengal light was used to represent fire, and sparks from this set fire to a quantity of straw and firewood stored in an adjacent room. On perceiving the flames the showman shouted "Fire!" but the spectators thought the cry was merely a realistic detail of the show, and remained seated. Cries of fire were soon raised outside the hall. The audience, thinking an affray had arisen in the street, turned with a heavy inside the door leading from the hall. They did not discover their mistake until the flames burst into the room. After the fire was extinguished forty-seven charred corpses were found near the table, including the bodies of the showman and his wife.

—An Irish lace exhibition has been opened in London.

—Lynch, the informer, has been released.

—A collision occurred on the Havana and Matanzas Railroad, Cuba. Eight persons were killed and many injured. The number of the wounded is not yet known, the sufferers having been sent to Matanzas.

—An affray occurred at Curragh, Ireland, between militia. The affray was between North Mayo and Dublin militiamen, and not between the former and the British troops as at first reported. It originated in a gambling dispute, during which the Mayo men called the Dublin men "Careys" and "Invincibles." The fight lasted over an hour, each side using stones and firearms freely. The conflict was only quelled by the officers threatening to fire upon the men. One of the men wounded was a sergeant. Seventeen in all were wounded.

—Severe fighting has occurred at Miragoane, Hayti. During an attack on the 27th ult. the rebel general, Brutus Casimir, was killed. On the following day the government forces met with a severe repulse. The insurgents are strongly fortified. Twenty-four of the ringleaders of the insurgents were shot at St. Louis and ten at Cavaillon. The troops are closely besieging Jeremie.

—The Suez Canal is to be lighted by electricity.

—General Wallace has refused to accept notice of the termination of the treaty with Turkey; has demanded the punishment of some Kurds who attacked American missionaries, and has demanded an apology from the Porte because an American doctor was not allowed to practice in Tripoli.

—There is intense excitement in Hungary over the trial of a number of Jews who are accused of having murdered a Christian girl at Tisza-Eslar to use her blood in their ceremonies.

—Serious riots against the Jews have occurred in St. Gall, Switzerland.

—The Pope has asked President Grevy to use his influence to prevent a conflict between Church and State in France.

—Three hundred paupers from Ireland, whose passage was paid by the British government, arrived in the Furnessia, at New York. They were sent back.

—The British passenger vessels Hurunui and Waitara, of the New Zealand Shipping Company, came into collision off Portland Friday night, and the Waitara sank in two minutes. Twenty-five persons were drowned, the others were rescued.

—Alderman William Meagher has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

—Dispatches from Shanghai announce favorable prospects of peace.

—In Paris, Louise Michel, the female socialist, has been convicted of inciting to riot and has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment. She spoke in her own defense attacking the government, and said that her work was justified. Other prisoners were sentenced at the same time.

What Causes so Many Fires.

INSURANCE MEN SAY THAT THEY SPRING FROM SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Insurance managers think many of the fires throughout the country spring from spontaneous combustion. One of them says on the subject. The more usual cause of these fires are "oily waste," "rubbing rags," "Excelsior" used for rubbing and finishing, "oiled rags" for cleaning sewing machines, oiled paper used for lining packing cans, iron grindings, piles of coal, etc. The present object is to suggest practical methods for overcoming the danger of spontaneous fires from these principal causes with which we come in daily contact.

Oily waste is the most common cause of spontaneous combustion, since it is found in every factory, store, hotel, office building, etc., having even an elevator in it. The usual custom prevails among the better houses to remove the "oily waste" daily, yet it is quite common to find it lying upon the floors, upon and under workbenches, and often with the clean waste.

"Oily waste" which is permitted to lie around during the day is not likely to be cleaned up carefully at night, and even in the best establishments fragments will fall under machinery, benches, tables, and heating aparatus, besides the surplus carried into rat holes. Then again it is frequently swept up with other rubbish, placed in barrels, and kept over night, to the hazard of property valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Rags used in cleaning sewing machines are commonly placed with the "cuttings," or with the floor sweepings, and repeatedly our inspectors have urged discontinuance of such conduct. Hereafter where such carelessness is discovered and not immediately remedied, our policies will be discontinued without delay.

John Bright on the Channel Tunnel.

The St. James *Gazette* says:—"There is a supposition," said Mr. Bright. "I should have supposed it necessary to have gone to Bedlam to discover any man who could have entertained it, there is a supposition that with 35,000,000 persons in Great Britain and Ireland, of whom 8,000,000 are grown men, we could not defend a hole in the earth not more than about twenty feet wide."

Mr. Bright also ridiculed the idea of "a great military authority," that France would send over boats and seize this end of the tunnel, and then at its leisure transport its army through the tunnel. He advised his hearers never to take the opinion of high military authorities except in case of actual war, and he believed that if we had had a civilian of capacity in the harbor of Alexandria on the 11th of July last, there would have been no bombardment, no burning of Alexandria, no slaughter of 3,000 or 4,000 lives, and the calamity would have followed that there would have been nobody ennobled and no pensions given. His own impression was that the Channel tunnel, if it were made, would be of enormous value to this country, as it would be of great value to all Europe, but far greater value to this than any other country, except, perhaps, France. In conclusion he said he had left his colleagues because he believed it to be his duty. Duty made it necessary he should leave an official position with dignity and emolument connected with it, but dignity and emolument, and all that office could give, were valueless unless accompanied by the belief that they were held in consistency with one's duty in the honest endeavor to serve the people who had given him and shown him so much of their trust.

Indians With Tails.

The existence of a tribe of Indians in Paraguay with tails is asserted, apparently on good authority. An Argentine domiciled in the Argentine missions has a yerba establishment in the Paraguayan missions in a district called Tacuru-Tuyu. While collecting the yerba in the yerba woods one day his mules were attacked by some Guayacuyus Indians, who fled after killing several mules. The muleteers pursued, firing on the Indians, one of whom, a boy of seven or eight years, was wounded and captured. This boy was brought to Posadas, the Argentine residence of Don Francisco Gorochon, the Argentine referred to, and excited much wonder, and some Germans photographed him, he having a tail six to eight inches long. The boy is very ugly, but his body is not covered with hair. A brother, in possession of Col. Rudecindo Roca, has also a tail, and it is said that all the tribe are similarly adorned. This tale of a tail is vouched for by Dr. Luis Pizzarello, an Italian.

DIVIDING UP.—William Stricker, one of the wealthiest men in Clark County, Indiana, has deeded a farm to each of his children. The smallest farm is valued at $11,000 and the largest at $20,000. He does not want his will contested after death, and desires to see all of his children satisfied before he dies.

FASHIONABLE PAUPERS.

A PHASE OF CITY LIFE AS WITNESSED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

The Money Lost—The Family Broken Up—And, then, What Becomes of It.

[From the New York Hour.]

Does anyone realize how many people who appear in society in New York are literally "without visible means of support?" We all know there are a hundred thousand poverty-stricken wretches—perhaps more—among the lower classes, for the various benevolent societies are continually making appeals for them, but how many solid citizens whose families contain no "black sheep" know that there are as many thousands who are clinging desperately, with no financial excuse, to the skirts of fashion? A few men and women of large hearts and well-filled pockets know all about them, for they are recipients of earnest, touching appeals from heads of decayed families, sons of old friends who have ventured and lost fortunes in speculation, daughters of old flames who once were belles, and whose daughters still hope to make brilliant marriages. But the remainder of the world knows little of this peculiar class; landlords, grocers, butchers, and even washerwomen know them to their sorrow; but the families that once were acquainted with them cannot imagine to what straits a reduced family may be brought without being driven from the city.

Most families, whether rich or poor, that have been reared in New York are possessed of the fancy that the metropolis is the only place in America that is fit to live in. If reverses overtake them they sell their horses and carriages, or board in the country during the summer instead of entertaining their friends at their country house. They move from a handsome house in a fashionable street to a cottage in the suburbs; they discharge their cook and obtain their meals from a caterer; but no matter to what circumstances they are reduced they cling to city society and suffer any inconvenience rather than decline an invitation. They sell—or pawn—the family silver, their sons "go West," which is a polite phrase for escaping society expenses; their daughters become governesses or "companions" to invalid ladies; the family will even store its furniture so as to borrow money on the storage receipt, but still they cling to New York. The head of the family may be in bankruptcy with no hope of extricating himself; he may have discounted his every expectation, and give chattel mortgages on his personal property; but he continues to dress well, as does his family, and thus find one way or another to keep themselves prominent in society.

All this seems amusing to successful men and purse-proud women, but to people with tender hearts and observing eyes the condition of such people has a pathetic aspect. Some of the genteel paupers in New York are women who have families to rear. They are absolutely helpless; their relatives are as poor as they. Without property, resources, or even trade, their condition is deplorable in the extreme. Perhaps the reason they remain in the city is they cannot get away, but this does not make their struggles and efforts any less hard. They fall from one social position to another, reaching each time a respectable class, but the results are terribly depressing. Every mother wants her daughters happily married; but what is to be done when there is no means of enabling the young ladies to appear to advantage among their old acquaintances? In some circles dress is a luxury rather than a necessity. What penniless mother can array a daughter or two in the fashionable raiment of the period? But the moment she fails to do so she must step lower and take her family with her; the change may not be for the worse, for marrying men, as affectionate and honorable as any, increase in numbers as one looks downward in social life, and the impecunious mothers of the present generation may see heiresses among their grandchildren. Still, to move downward is dreadful; it means less prominence, fewer luxuries, attention less lavish; it implies plainer homes, and, finally, that last resort of the once aristocratic family, the cheap boarding-house.

But whatever sympathy may be due to entire families that have been unfortunate, there is no occasion to pity the young men, of good birth, who persist in keeping up appearances after the paternal bank account is exhausted and there is nothing to live upon. While sons of millionaires are managing mines, ranches, timber tracts and other natural and profitable resources of the country there are hundreds of well-dressed but impecunious do-nothings infesting city society. They borrow when they can, but when this resource fails they are not above begging and stealing. They make ventures at race courses and the gambling-table on capital obtained under false pretenses from their friends, they subsist principally upon dinners to which they are invited, and they seldom take a glass of wine or a cigar except at the expense of some acquaintance. They are not devoid of ability; there are places for them in the world if they would accept them and take the most of them, but New York, like an immense octopus, seems to seize and hold them in a close embrace.

For such paupers nothing can be done. They waste their lives to no purpose, living, in the meantime, upon the accumulations of better men. Clubs, parlors, and some offices are full of them. Parents of marriageable daughters warn their families against them; fathers tell their sons to steel their hearts if any such persons appeal to them for temporary aid, but still the fashionable paupers remain in New York. They live upon the community as literally as any equal number of low beggars and criminals, and they are as willing as these to help themselves. In the longed-for millennial days, when every man will pay for what he gets, there will be no such people, but the millennium seems far off at present. Until it comes, what is to be done with the fashionable paupers?

A PLUMBER'S JOKE.—While a ballot for officers was proceeding in the Convention of Plumbers in New York city a delegate asked the Stationery Committee for some paper for ballots. "We've got four reams," exclaimed the Chairman. "That's enough for the Convention to use for ballots, but if you want to make out a bill we'll have to send out for some more."

THE PRISON SHIPS.

The American Soldiers in the British Hulks During the Revolutionary War.

During the occupation of New York by the British, at the time of the revolutionary war, there were over 5,000 prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy. The story of the prison ships at New York during the British occupation is more distressing if possible than that of the prisons. The prisoners taken in the battle of Long Island were at first crowded into the holds of a ship that lay off Gravesend, but they were transferred to the city prison when the British got possession. The Good Hope and the Scorpion as pioneers in the prison service lay at first off the Battery, where they received captured seamen from all along the coast. They were afterward moored in Wallabout Bay. The Jersey was the most notorious of the prison ships. She was as great a terror afloat as the Provost and the Liberty street sugar-house were on land. She was brought into this service in 1780, on the burning of the Good Hope by the prisoners. Twelve hundred men were confined between the floors of her two main decks, clothed while they were there with only what they had on when captured, and fed on the poorest food that a corrupt and thieving commissary department could buy and charge to the home treasury at the highest price. That dishonesty in the British commissary department rather than design or neglect on the part of the British commander was the cause of distress in the New York prisons, was well understood by the Loyalists of the city. The manuscript history of Judge Jones, published for the Historical Society in 1878, casts an interesting side light on these transactions.

While American prisoners were dying of starvation and neglect the English treasury were paying bills for lavish comforts alleged to have been supplied to them. "Upon the close of the campaign of 1776," says Judge Jones, "there were not less than 10,000 prisoners (including sailors) within the British lines at New York. A commissary of provisions was therefore appointed, and one Joshua Loring, a Bostonian, was commissioned to the office, with a guinea a day and rations of all kinds for himself and family. In this appointment there was reciprocity. Joshua had a handsome wife. The General, Sir William Howe, was fond of her. Joshua Loring made no objections. He fingered the cash, the General enjoyed the madam." The same authority charges that two-thirds of the expenditure for rations were appropriated by the Commission, while exorbitant charges to the Government were made for the miserable stuff that was doled out to the prisoners. The admission from such a strong Tory source that three hundred prisoners perished before the first exchange in the spring of 1777, from lack of food and shelter, goes to sustain what American historians have said on the subject. After the battle of Saratoga most of the prisons were emptied, and the churches that had been used for prisons were converted into hospitals or other war establishments.

THE RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

An Editor Takes up the Cudgel in Defense of Their Honesty.

At the Chicago railway exposition a jewelry house has an exhibit. Two diamonds are shown side by side. One is very small, while the other is the size of a piece of nut coal. A placard is over each. The little one merely says, "For the President of the Road." The card near the other diamond reads, "The Conductor's." The Milwaukee *Sun* says this is an outrageous slander and takes up the cudgel for the conductors and says, it is occasionally overlooked when some person who thinks it is smart, says something about conductors stealing money from the roads they work on, and the conductors take these things good naturedly, but for a business house to advertise to the world that they believe that conductors do that by which they are enabled to wear ten carat diamonds, while the poor presidents of the roads are compelled to struggle along with the cuttings from the big diamonds, is a short-sighted piece of smart Aleck-ism that will make the house that perpetrates it ashamed.

After all the talk about the conductors stealing, and the jokes about their "dividing with the company," does any sane person suppose that a railroad company does not have facilities for discovering who are honest and who are not? It must be humiliating to conductors who have had positions for twenty years, with railroad companies that would not permit a thief to work on the road a day, to see such insults to them as business men. The jewelry house may have thought it smart to cater to the few railroad presidents, at the expense of the thousands of conductors, but the insult is directed to the presidents also, for it intimates that they are such fools that they allow themselves to be robbed by conductors. It is an insult to every railroad superintendent who has worked himself up from brakeman, and passed many of the best years of his life as a conductor. It is sickening to notice the attempts made to make conductors out as thieves. There are hundreds of clerks in stores who handle more money than the same number of conductors, and who have better facilities for stealing from careless employees than conductors have for stealing from railroads operated by the sharpest men in the world, and yet the clerks are not pointed out, as a class, as persons who "knock down," or steal. Occasionally one steals, and occasionally a conductor steals, but they are soon found out, in both instances, and bounced. As well accuse all bank cashiers of being crooked because one in a hundred goes wrong. *The Sun* trusts that the Chicago house will see what an ass it made of itself, and at once apologize to as deserving a class of men as live.

A WOMAN in the country once went for a pound of candles, when, to her great astonishment and mortification, she was told they had risen a penny a pound since her last purchase. "What can be the cause of such a rise?" said the old woman. "I can't tell," answered the shopkeeper; "but I believe 'tis principally owing to the war." "What!" exclaimed the old woman, "do they fight by candlelight?"

OUT in Illinois, if a man washes his face twice a day and wears a collar, they call him a dude.

IT is not at all advantageous to be in a great hurry. Multitudes, in their haste to get rich, are ruined every year.

A WALL STREET STORY.

What a Man Could Not Live Upon, and What he Has to Live Upon.

"I am convinced that there is no more dangerous play in the world than stock gambling," says the New York correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*. "Its fascination when it once takes hold is irresistible, and the final ruin is almost certain. I have known many cases, but a single one will do for illustration. Among the thousands of outsiders who dabbled in Wall street ten years ago was one—I don't want to give his real name, but will call him Richards. He operated through our house, that is, the house in which I was employed as bookkeeper, and as he soon became a daily visitor, I got to know him so well that we often had a familiar chat. At first his luck in the street was pretty good, and, one day when he had made a thousand or so in an hour, he asked me to dine with him that evening at Delmonico's. Most of our talk was about the street, and when a bottle of wine had made it pretty free I ventured to suggest that as he had done pretty well he should begin to think about getting out.

"'Well,' he said, 'I have thought about it, but I don't see my way just yet. I must have $10,000 a year for my family, and how else can I get it?'

"I asked if his family was large and he said it consisted of his wife, two daughters, and a son.

"'And you need $10,000 a year to live on; isn't that pretty high?'

"'Well,' he said, 'high or low, I can't get on with less. The girls are always asking for money. In the summer they must go to the watering places with their mother, and in winter there is a ball or party every week. It costs a good deal of money, and the money must be had in some way.'

"'May I ask how much money you have as capital—that is, money you can really call your own?'

"'Well, altogether, I suppose I could rake up $80,000. Now, what I want to know is how I can use that so as to make $10,000 a year? I don't really fancy this Wall street business, but what am I to do? I must have $10,000 a year, and though I have looked around a good deal I cannot find any other business that will produce it.'

"'Why not reduce your expenses? You say you can't do with less than $10,000 a year. I think you are mistaken. Many families live well on $5,000, and some on $3,000. Does your family know how much money you have?'

"'I have tried over and over to make them understand, but it is no use. When they want anything there is no peace till they get it, and when I tell them I cannot afford it they tell me they know I have plenty of money. I really can't make them understand or believe that my means are limited and the amount of the matter is that I must have $10,000 a year.'

"I lost sight of Richards soon after by going to another house where I had a better offer, but I heard from time to time that his luck was not so good. It must have been five years before I met him again. He looked like another man; his face was careworn and his clothing barely escaped shabbiness. After a few words I asked him if he was still in the street.

"'No,' he says, 'that's all over.'

"'Well, I hope you came out all right.'

"'All right? Yes, if you call coming out without a dollar all right.'

"I was sorry, of course, to hear of his ill luck, and asked him if he had gone into any business. 'No,' he said, 'it was not easy for a man who had nothing to go into business; but his friends were trying to do something for him and there was some hope that they would succeed. They were working to get him a place in the Custom House. I asked him what the salary was and he said he understood it was $1,500, with a chance of something better after a while. It would have been cruel to remind him of what he had said five years ago about not being able to live on less than $10,000, but while we were lunching together he gave me to understand that he was living with his wife and daughters in a small house on the outskirts of Brooklyn, and that his son had obtained a clerkship at $15 a week, which was the chief support of the family."

BONDHOLDERS.—Mrs. A. T. Stewart is reputed to the second largest United States bondholder. She has $30,000,000 invested.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The Wholesale New York market quotations show:

BEANS—Prime, $3.50@$3.60; fair to good, $2.00@$2.45 per bushel.

BUTTER—New York sold at 23@24c. for choice in pails, and 18@19c. common to good. Western Creamery sold at 21@22½c., and the common Western at 17@18c.

CHEESE—Factory fancy, 10⅜@10½c; do. fair to good, 9½@10c.

EGGS—Quotations ranged from 18c. for ordinary, to 18½c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

FLOUR—Superfine, $3.40@$4.00; Western, $4.55@$7.50; extra New York, $4.35@$6.00.

HAY—Shipping, 55@60c.; clover, 45@60c., salt, 60c; straw, 45@50c.

HOPS—New York, —@45c.; Eastern, 30@40c; yearlings, 38@43c. olds, — @ —.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7⅝c; crude, 6⅝@7⅝c in bulk; in barrels, 8⅝c; naphtha, 6⅝c. in shipping order, and 11½@12c. in cases.

PORK—Clear back, $20.00@$21.00; dressed hogs, 8½@9½c.

WHEAT—Spring No. 2, —@$1.15; Milwaukee, No. 2, $1.15; amber, $1.22@$2.40; white, $1.12@$1.14½.

CORN—Ungraded Western Mixed, 50@63c.; Steamer Mixed, 55@55½c. in elevator, 55½c. delivered; No. 2, —@65½c. in elevator, —@65½c. delivered; White Southern, —c. delivered.

RYE—State, 72@74c.

WOOL—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, xxx, 45@46c.; xx, 43@44c.; x, 42@43c.; No. 1, 46@47c.; No. 2, 38@40c.; common, 33@35c.; New York and Western xx and x, 39@43½c.; No. 1, 44@45c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

FLOUR—State family, $5.00@$5.12½; rye flour $3.70@$3.75; wheat, State, $1.19@$1.20; amber, $1.43; corn, yellow, 66c.; mixed States 65c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7⅝c.; crude, 6½c.

WOOL—State and Western xx, 46@50c.; x, 47@48c.; medium, 50@51c.; coarse, 45c.

BOSTON MARKET.

FLOUR—From $3.50@$4.00 for low and medium, to $5.00@6.00 for choice Minnesota. Corn, 68@70c. for mixed and yellow.

BUTTER—Common, 16c.@18c.; Vermont dairy, 19@22c.; choice creamery, 21@23c.

CHEESE—11@11½c.

BEANS—$2.25@$2.45.

HAY—Choice, $18@$19.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO—Cattle, good quality, $5.50@$5.80; hogs, fair to good, $6.40@$6.70; best, $6.85.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle, $6.50@$6.63; medium to good, $6.00@$6.50; common to fair, $5.00@$6.00; Hogs, Yorkers, $6.40@$6.55; Philadelphias, $6.60@$6.65. Sheep, $5.25@$5.50.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice, $ —@$10.25; extra, $8.00@$8.75; first quality, $7.00@$7.75; second quality, $6.00@$6.75; third quality, $4.25@$4.75. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep, $2.50@$6.00; extra, $6.50@$6.90; spring lambs, 9@12c. Veal calves, 5½@6½c.

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A VETERAN BENEFACTOR.

His Past Life, Present Plans, and What He Has to Say Upon a Subject That Astonished Him.

(New York Times.)

Nearly forty years ago a young man, of unusual endowments, began to mold public opinion upon a subject of vital importance. Like all pioneers, his early efforts were unsuccessful, but his ability and the value of his work soon won public confidence, and to-day there is not a village or hamlet in the country that has not been influenced by Dr. Dio Lewis. When, therefore, it was learned yesterday that he contemplated the establishment of a large magazine in this city, the fact was deemed so important that a representative of this paper was commissioned to see him and ascertain the truth of the rumor. Dr. Dio Lewis is a gentleman of sixty years and two hundred pounds, with snow-white hair and beard, but probably the most perfect picture of health and vigor in the metropolis. He is a living exponent of his teachings, and notwithstanding the amount of work he has already done, promises still greater activity for years to come. He received the interviewer most courteously, and in reply to a question said:

"It is true I have come to New York to establish a monthly magazine. I have come here for the same reason that I went to Boston twenty-five years ago. Then Boston was the best platform in the country from which to speak of education. New York has now become most hospitable to progressive thoughts and especially so to movements on behalf of physical training.

"I have reason to know the great and abiding interest of the American people in this subject. They have come to realize that the future of our country pivots upon our physical vitality, and especially upon the vigor of our women. My new magazine will bear the title 'Dio Lewis' Monthly,' and be devoted to Sanitary and Social Science. I hope through its pages to inaugurate a new departure in hygiene."

"Have you not written several books on the subject?"

"Yes, nine volumes, and some of them like 'Our Girls,' published by the Harpers, have had an enormous circulation, but the best work of my life I shall give the world in the new magazine. Forty years of skirmishing ought to conclude with ten years of organized warfare."

"Doctor, what is the occasion of this new interest in health questions?"

"It has come through suffering, which seems the only road to self knowledge. The stomach, heart, kidneys or liver fall into trouble, happiness is gone, and then people give attention to their health."

"Which of these organs is most frequently the victim of our errors?" asked the reporter.

"Within the last few years diseases of the kidneys have greatly multiplied. When I was engaged in practice, thirty-five and forty years ago, serious disease of the kidneys was rare; but now distressingly frequent and fatal."

"To what do you attribute this great increase of kidney troubles?"

"To the use of stimulating drinks, adulterated food and irregular habits of life."

"Doctor, have you any confidence in the remedy of which we hear so much nowadays, Warner's Safe Cure?"

"I believe in the ounce of prevention, rather than in a ton of cure."

"But have you noticed the remarkable testimonials of Warner's remedy?"

"I have, and confess that they have puzzled and astonished me. The commendations of proprietary medicines usually come from unknown persons residing in back counties. But I see in our most reputable newspapers the warmest praise of Warner's Safe Cure from College Professors, respectable physicians, and other persons of high intelligence and character. To thrust such testimony aside may be professional, but it is unmanly. No physician can forget that valuable additions to our Materia Medica have sprung from just such sources. I was so impressed with this cloud of witnesses that I purchased some bottles of Warner's Safe Cure at a neighboring drug store, and analyzed one of them to see if it contained anything poisonous. Then I took three of the prescribed doses at once, and found there was nothing injurious in it. I do not hesitate to say that if I found my kidneys in serious trouble, I should use this remedy, because of the hopelessness of all ordinary treatment, and because when a hundred intelligent reputable persons unite in the statement that a certain remedy has cured them of a grave malady, I choose to believe that they speak the truth.

"But as you may know, my great interest in life lies in prevention. For forty years I have labored in this field. One of the phases of my work in New England was the establishment of the Ladies' Seminary at Lexington, Mass. My aim was to illustrate the possibilities in the physical training of girls during their school life. This institution became, before I left it, the largest and most successful seminary for young women owned and managed by one person in our country. I sat down to dinner every day with a family of two hundred persons. The remarkable results of this muscle training among girls were given in my paper published in the *North American Review* of December, 1882. Besides I established the Normal Institute for Physical Training in Boston, and for ten years was its President and Manager. Dr. Walter Channing, Dr. Thomas Hoskins, Professor Leonard and others were among its teachers, and more than four hundred persons took its diploma and went out into all parts of the land to teach the new school of gymnastics. And now the years left to me I propose to devote to the magazine which I have come here to establish. It will be the largest periodical ever devoted to this field of literature, and will present the hundred and one questions of hygiene with the simplicity of a child's talk. To this end all so-called learning will be subordinated. The magazine will be more or less illustrated, and will strive to reach a high place in the confidence and hearts of the people. In a few weeks our first number will appear, and we shall fondly hope for it a hearty welcome."

The facts above narrated are indeed most important. It is gratifying to know that the lifelong experiences of a gentleman who stands without a peer in successfully demonstrating the principles of hygiene; whose heart has always been in sympathy with the afflicted, and whose brain has ever been active in planning for their relief, are to be given to the public through the pages of a magazine. And it is specially significant and proof positive of rare merit that a proprietary medicine, even with such high standing as Warner's Safe Cure is known to have, should be indorsed and recommended by a man so able, so reputable and of such national renown as Dr. Dio Lewis.

A Shepherdess.

Miss Dora Kinney, of Wild Cat, Ind., is the boss shepherdess of the Wabash. A few years ago an uncle gave her an orphaned lamb to raise by hand, which she did successfully, and, becoming so much interested in sheep husbandry, she procured a mate for the lamb, and she now sports a fold of twenty-eight old sheep and thirty-three lambs—sixty-one in all—from the first starting pair. Miss Kinney attends to her flocks altogether herself, both winter and summer, and now receives quite a handsome little income from the annual sales of wool and mutton.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS.—A cargo just purchased at auction, arrived too late for contract delivery, at less than cost of importation; fine fancy patterns at $10 per roll of 40 yards, or 25c. per yard; white, check and fancy styles, some as low as 15c. per yard.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & Co., 6th av. & 13th st.

A FRIEND seeking subscriptions for a person in trouble one day asked Jerrold for some money. "What will put him right?" asked Jerrold. "Oh, one and two naughts," replied the friend. "Good," said Jerrold, "put me down for one of the naughts."

LYON'S Patent Heel Stiffener, the only invention that makes old boots straight as new.

A FEEBLE light in the pulpit is more out of place than in the pew. It is not position but character that gives light.

Though Salt Rheum

Does not directly imperil life, it is a distressful, vexatious and resistate complaint. Patient endurance of its numerous very small watery pimples, hot and smarting, requires true fortitude. If the discharged matter sticks, itches, and the scabs leave underneath a reddened surface, the disease has not departed, and Hood's Sarsaparilla, in moderate doses, should be continued.

Famous Case in Boston

"My little 4-year-old girl had a powerful eruption on her face and head. We had to shave her head. In three weeks, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the sores began to heal; two bottles made her eyes as clear as ever. To-day she is as well as I am."—JOHN CAREY, 161 D Street, South Boston.

"I suffered with salt rheum eight years, and found no relief in the medicines I used, nor in the physicians employed. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. My son was afflicted with salt rheum also and it cured him."—MRS. C. M. HIGGINS, Gloucester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. Price $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

THE company in which you will improve most will be the least expensive to you.

Our Grandmothers
taught their daughters that "a stitch in time saves nine." A pill in time saves not only nine, but oft times an incalculable amount of suffering as well. An occasional dose of Dr. Pierce's Pellets (Little Sugar-coated Pills), to cleanse the stomach and bowels, not only prevents disease but often breaks up sudden attacks, when taken in time. By druggists.

NOTHING will so increase and strengthen the virtues as practice and experience in them.

RHEUMATINE-GOUTALINE, Dr. Elmore's, 105 William St., N. Y., is the only real curative ever discovered for rheumatism, and best remedy known for kidney, liver and stomach diseases. Abundant proofs. Send for circulars.

TOO GREAT refinement is false delicacy, and true delicacy is solid refinement.

That Husband of Mine
Is three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Hair Renewer. $1. Druggists.

THE reproaches of enemies should quicken us to duty, and not keep us from it.

WRIGHTSVILLE, Pa.—Rev. Elijah Wilson says: "Brown's Iron Bitters have permanently cured me of chills and fever."

IT is better for a young man to blush than to turn pale.

COMPARE the dose and quantity of Hood's Sarsaparilla and you have conclusive proof of its superior strength and cheapness. Try it.

WE ought not to be proud of well-doing, for the judgment of God is far different from the judgment of men.

IF you feel depressed in mind and body, or have a touch of general debility or malaria, try GASTRINE. It gives tone to the stomach and promotes thorough digestion. Druggists.

UNGRATEFULNESS is the very poison of manhood.

HAVE you Heart Disease in any form? If so use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator; 30 years have proved it a sure remedy for organic or sympathetic Heart Disease. $1. per bottle at druggists.

A JUDICIOUS silence is better than truth spoken without charity.

Skinny Men.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility. $1.

THE qualities we possess never make us so ridiculous as those we pretend to have.

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that affect the stomach and heart through reflex action. The back-ache, and "dragging-down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

He benefits himself that doeth good to others.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—Rev. T. J. Reilly says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion and chills with entire satisfaction."

Never judge by appearances. A seedy coat may cover a heart in full bloom.

See Here, Young Men,
that girl of mine is twice as handsome since she commenced using Carboline, the deodorized extract of Petroleum, and I would not be without it for a fortune.

Hunger scarce kills any, but gluttony and drunkenness multitudes.

CELLULOID collars and cuffs are cheapest in the long run. They wear longer than any other, and you save cost of washing.

Pig-headed people are generally bores.

HEART Disease has brought many to an untimely grave. The heart is as liable as other organs to disease; if you have it even in the slightest form use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. $1. per bottle.

NO PRINCIPLE is more noble, as there is none more holy, than that of a true obedience.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

PROSPERITY is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.

Ladies and sickly girls requiring a non-alcoholic, gentle stimulant, will find Brown's Iron Bitters beneficial.

A ROOM hung with pictures is a room hung with thoughts.

FOR weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak stomach, nightsweats, and the early stages of Consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific. By druggists.

IF slander be a snake, it is a winged one; it flies as well as it creeps.

For Thick Heads.
Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions—Wells' May Apple Pills—anti-bilious, cathartic. 10 and 25c.

FOR SPECIAL RATES for advertising in this paper, apply to the publisher of the paper. U27.

We Should Help One Another.

MR. NORMAN HUNT, of No. 169 Chestnut St., Springfield, Mass., writes April 10, 1883, saying: "Having the affliction caused by kidney and liver diseases, and after enduring the aches, pains, weakness and depression incident thereto until body and soul were nearly distracted, I sought for relief and a cure from my trouble, and was told by a friend who had been cured by it himself, that the best and only sure cure was Hunt's Remedy, and upon his recommendation I commenced taking it, and the first few doses improved my condition in a very marked manner, and a continuance of its use has justified all that my friends claimed for it—that it was a sure and permanent cure for all diseases of the kidneys and liver. Several of my friends in Springfield have used it with the most gratifying results, and I feel it my duty as well as a pleasure to me to recommend Hunt's Remedy in the highest possible terms."

Manufacturer's Testimony.

MR. H. W. PAYNE, manufacturer of harness, saddlery, trunks, valises, etc., No. 477 Main Street, Springfield, Mass., writes us under date of April 10, 1883:

"Gentlemen—I have used Hunt's Remedy, the best medicine for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and urinary organs, and have received great benefit to my health from its use, and I find that it will do just what is claimed for it; it will cure disease and restore health. I therefore pronounce it the best medicine that I have ever used."

Boston and Albany Railroad.

ALBERT HOLT, Esq., paymaster Boston and Albany Railroad, at Springfield, Mass., writes April 23, 1883: "I have used Hunt's Remedy, and my experience with it has been such that I can cheerfully say that I am satisfied that it will do just what it promises to do, if used according to directions."

SUMMER MUSIC BOOKS FOR SUMMER RESORTS.

Yes, it is undoubtedly a good plan to take with you to the summer home a well selected set of music books for singing and for playing.

For Singing, take:

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG. ENLARGED EDITION.
($2. boards, or $2.50 cloth), the best miscellaneous selection of popular songs, with accompaniments, extant.

MINSTREL SONGS, OLD AND NEW.
($2. Boards, $2.50 Cloth.) Best and only collection of the world-wide, famous Plantation, Jubilee and Minstrel songs.

BEAUTIES OF SACRED SONG. ($2. Bds., $2.50 Cl.)
Admirable Assemblage of the sweetest sacred lyrics. Piano or Organ accompaniment.

For Playing, Take:

MUSICAL FAVORITE. ($2. Bds.; $2.50 Cl.) New and very well chosen collection of Piano Pieces of medium difficulty.

GEMS OF STRAUSS. } Each $2. Bds.; $2.50 Cloth.
GEMS OF THE DANCE. }
The very brightest piano music published. Descriptions of thirty other first-class collections sent on application.

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For Camp Fires, and all G. A. R. meetings. Look out for it.

Any book mailed, postpaid, for retail price.

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS



Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a salutary change in the entire system. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

YOUNG MEN If you want to become TELEGRAPH OPERATORS, and be guaranteed employment. Address P. W. REAM, Ada, O.

FREE BY RETURN MAIL.—A full description of Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. D. W. Moody & Co., 31 W. 9th, Cin., O.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.



Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

☞It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

☞Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.☜

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞Sold by all Druggists.☜ (5)

SIGNIFICANT SPRING.

A Dissertation upon its advent, and its effect upon mankind.

"The green leaf of the new come *Spring*."—*Shak.*

Everybody recognizes spring, when it is once upon us, but many persons are not familiar with the exact date of its appearance. Webster, the world-renowned lexicographer, gives us a definition which may not be inappropriate here. "Spring," says he, "is the season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season, comprehending the months of March, April and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator." Thomson, in his "Seasons," and Shakespeare in many of his works, have perhaps no peers in describing it, and yet "ethereal spring" is freighted with malaria, "that insidious foe, lurking unseen in the very air we breathe." It spreads over the fairest portions of our land; brings death and disease to thousands; cuts off scores upon scores of our children and youth, as well as those in advanced life. A pestilence is regarded with little less apprehension, and people everywhere are asking, "What is it?" "Where does it come from?" "What will cure it?"

KIDNEY-WORT AS A SPRING MEDICINE.

When you begin to lose appetite;—have a headache, a pain in your side, back and shoulders;—to toss about at night in restless dreams;—wake in the morning with a foul mouth and furred tongue;—feel disinclined to go about your work, heavy in body and oppressed in mind;—have a fit of the blues;—when your urine gets scanty or high colored,—to suffer with constipation, diarrhoea or indigestion;—have a pasty, sallow face, dull eyes, and a blotched skin;—one or all of these common complaints will certainly be evidences that your liver is disordered, torpid, or perhaps diseased. A bottle of Kidney-Wort is, under such circumstances, a priceless boon to such a person.

Bare assertions of proprietors have come to possess less force than they frequently merit. The cause of this condition of popular skepticism is, to the main, to be found in the fact that charlatanism covers our broad land. Meritorious articles are too frequently found in bad company.

The proprietors of Kidney-Wort always *prove all their assertions* touching the merits of their preparations. When we affirm, therefore, that Kidney-Wort is a specific for just such disorders as have been mentioned in this article, the proof, too, belongs to and shall follow this statement.

A PHYSICIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Dr. R. K. Clark, a regular physician of extensive practice in Grand Isle County, and a worthy deacon of the Congregational Church at South Hero, Vt., has used Kidney-Wort for several years in his practice, and before the present proprietors purchased an interest in it he had given his unbiased opinion in its favor. This opinion has not changed. "*It has done better than any other remedy I have ever used*," says the Doctor, and further on he writes: "I do not recollect an instance where the patient to whom I have given it has failed to receive benefit from its use, and in some severe cases most decidedly so." These are strong words. They are from a representative, conscientious, ever approachable public citizen, however, and—tell it still—they are true. Kidney-Wort will bear all the encomiums lavished upon it by its friends and their name is legion. "*Just so sure* by Kidney-Wort all the time," writes Mr. J. R. Kauffman, of Lancaster, Pa. We will supplement this by asserting, as a matter of fact, and one capable of demonstration, that *all honest patrons of this remedy are its friends and advocates.*

DIAMOND DYES. ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR. THE Best Dyes Ever Made.

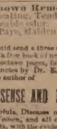
☞FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON.☜

DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT.
Bronze Paint. Artists Black,
For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10cts. a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

FREE Information regarding Texas and Arkansas lands. LOW PRICE. Long Credit. Rich agricultural lands, producing Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Cotton, Grasses, and all Choice Fruits; near schools, churches and railroads. FREE fare to all who purchase land. For maps of Texas, Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri, with all information (sent free), addr. J. D. McBeath, N. England Pass. Agt., 290 Washington St., Boston; D. W. Janowitz, So. East'n Pass. Agt., 133 W. Baltimore St., Balto., Md.; J. J. Fowler, Eastern Pass. Agt., Utica, N. Y., or H. B. McCLELLAN, Gen. East. Pass. Agt., 243 Broadway, New York.

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Paye's Well Known Remedy. Warranted to cure Chilblains, Sweating, Tender and Frozen Feet. Removes all disagreeable odor. Sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. L. Paye, Malden Bridge, Col. Co., N. Y.

SICK FOLKS should send a three cent stamp for a free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages, full of valuable notes by Dr. E. B. Foote, the author of **MEDICAL COMMON SENSE AND PLAIN HOME TALK. FREE BOOK** on Scrofula, Diseases of Men and Women, and all chronic ailments, with the evidence of their curability. Address Murray Hill Pub. Co., Box 788, New York City.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

Agents Wanted for Ancient and Modern **NAVAL BATTLES** New and Graphic Pictorial History of Great Sea Fights of the World by Medical Director Shippen, U. S. N. Address J. C. McCurdy & Co., 631 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SUN EVERYBODY'S NEWSPAPER:
THE SUN'S first aim is to be truthful and useful; its second, to write an entertaining history of the times in which we live. It prints on an average, many more than a million a week. Its circulation is now larger than ever before. Double it! Subscription: DAILY (4 pages), by mail, 55c. a month, or $6.50 a year; SUNDAY (8 pages), $1.20 per year; WEEKLY (8 pages), $1 per year. I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, New York City.

IMITATION STAINED GLASS.
Indescribably beautiful. Easily applied to window glass. 1,000 references, samples, etc., 25c. in stamps. AGENTS' HERALD, 16 pp., fearless in its denunciations of swindlers and humbugs. Indorsed by 500,000 government officials and citizens. *Rare chances to coin money.* Subscription 50c. NEW subscribers ONLY 25c. $20 to finder of longest word, each edition of Herald. L. LUM SMITH, Philad'a, Pa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$65 A MONTH and board for 3 live Young Men or Ladies, in each county. Address, P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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A Sure Cure for Epilepsy or Fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. DR. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

30,000 ACRES LANDS in Minnesota Valley, famous for stock, dairy and general farming, for sale at bargains during next sixty days. For terms, description, etc., address H. G. WILLIAMS, Mankato, Minn.

80 SHEETS fine writing paper, in blotter, with calendar, by mail for 25c. Agents Wanted. Economy Printing Co., Mass.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT. No pay till cured. Ten years established, 1,000 cured. State case. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.